"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day for this city and neighborhood: Fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,277 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and firm.

Wheat, 80¾; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7¾.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Hay spoke in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey yesterday at the unveiling of the bust of Sir Walter Scott by the Duke of Buccleuch. Queen Victoria opened the new Town Hall at Sheffield and left for Balmoral. Cambridge University voted against the proposal to confer university degrees upon women.

Page 1.

The failure is reported of the First National Bank of Orleans, Neb. The Lake Village Savings Bank of Laconia, N. H., was open for business yesterday. No more trouble is expected there.

Bashi-Bazouks in Crete fired on Admiral Harris, the British commander in Crete. The French Admiral was fired at five times in Suda, and a British Lieutenant has been disarmed near Canea.

The steamer Florida of the Lackawanna Line was in collision with the George W. Roby, on Lake Huron, and was sunk. The crew of the Florida were rescued by the Roby, which was badly damaged.

Three indictments were found for an alleged conspiracy to blackmail Samuel W. Bridgham, a wealthy clubman. An alienation suit was brought in the name of James Ward for $100,000, and a pretended divorce case was arranged.

The Sugar Trust has issued a letter warning all wholesale dealers in sugar that "clerical errors" will no longer be considered excuse for bids below the schedule rate. The offender is to be punished with a fine of $100, and the refiners will cease to furnish him with sugar.

The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned after boxing the ears of Senator Comas, a Liberal, in the lobby of the Senate at Madrid. They were engaged in a dispute which grew out of a debate on the passage of the Morgan Cuban resolution by the Senate of the United States.

Page 2.

A collision of cable cars on Lexington Avenue injured Henry Koerner so that he will probably die.

The President has decided that he cannot be present at the dedication of the Battle Monument at West Point on May 31. Secretary Alger will receive the gift on behalf of the Government.

Gov. Black filed a memorandum at Albany yesterday giving his reasons for his refusal to approve of the Graduated Inheritance Tax bill. He signed a large number of other bills.

Costa Rica has protested against the renewal of negotiations for the Frelinghuysen treaty of 1885, under which the United States proposed to build the canal without the intermediary of a private company.

Republican Senators will hold a caucus on Monday after the adjournment of the Senate to adjust objectionable schedules in the tariff and agree upon a plan for the limitation of debate. The Democrats also will hold a caucus to determine upon a plan of opposition.

Page 4.

The British Government has approved of the arrangements for a fast line of steamers between Canada and England.

The Second Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment practiced at the Creedmoor range in the pouring rain. The men were drenched, but good scores were made.

Page 5.

Bishop Potter to speak at Lambeth Conference June 8 and 9. He will also preach in Westminster Abbey July 4.

Jacob Worth, as one of the Republican leaders in Kings County, intends to make his power felt on the Mayoralty question.

Annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in Brooklyn today and to-morrow. Delegates to the number of 800 are expected.

The West End Presbyterian Church will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of its Sunday school in a series of meetings, which will begin to-morrow.

Programme of the Summer meetings in National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, which will begin May 28. There will be Decoration Day services and revival and other special meetings.

Plans for Summer outings of the pastors of New York and Brooklyn. Most churches will be kept open. Where the different ministers will spend the season. Some of the churches will combine for union services.

Evidence for and against the claim that John Augustus Pell, who left the income from a seven-million-dollar estate to his daughter on condition that she remain in Europe, was a resident of France, was taken in the Supreme Court.

The boys of the Free Reading Room at the Loyal Temperance Society, 112 and 114 University Place, held their election last night according to the forms used in State and city elections. Three parties were in the field, and an exciting campaign was conducted.

Page 7.

Lucius S. Miller of Brooklyn died suddenly yesterday while making a purchase in a store.

Father Kneipp, known throughout the world by his famous water cure, died in Suabia.

Rutherford Harris was examined in regard to the Transvaal raid before the Parliamentary committee, in London, by Henry Labouchère.

Ambassador Hay spoke in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey yesterday at the unveiling of the bust of Sir Walter Scott by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Richard T. Grant, a writer and teacher, died suddenly in his room yesterday. He was finely educated, but had a continual struggle with sickness and poverty.

Antonio Terry's cross suit for divorce was put on trial in Paris yesterday. His marriage to Sybil Sanderson, the actress, is contingent upon the success of this action.

Mrs. Harriet Holman, an actress, once well known in America, died in London, Ontario. She was the founder of the Homan Opera Company. William H. Crane, the comedian, served his apprenticeship in her company.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, yesterday outlined a plan to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England. It will be put into effect next session.

Bicycle Policeman Black pursued and overtook two racing teams. Riding between them in the dividing space of five feet, he released the handle bars and caught the horses by the bridles and stopped them. His clothes were torn and his wheel wrecked.

No reduction will be made in the rate paid by savings banks on deposits. President Trimble of the Bank for Savings says that the present rate will continue for some time, although there will be a gradual lowering of the rate, as in all other lines of business.

The announcement was made in Paris of the names of the medalists for the Champs Elysées Salon of 1897. Henri Harpignies wins the Médaille d'Honneur; P. Albert Laurens, the Médaille de Première Classe, and Albert Charpin, the Médaille de Deuxième Classe.

Page 8.

An explosion of gasoline in a St. Louis house caused the death of five persons. Mrs. Mohr poured the fluid over the wood in the stove to make the fire burn faster.

E. S. Fleisher, a well-known real estate man of Pittsburg, was robbed and murdered while on his way home on Lincoln Avenue Bridge, in that city. There is no clue to the identity of his assailant.

The chances of the striking tailors are reported as improving, but there are many cases of individual distress. A family of five was found starving at 24 Ridge Street and sent to Gouverneur Hospital by the police.

The Labor and Social Reform Committee of the Citizens' Union has perfected all arrangements for the workingmen's conference, to be held at Cooper Union, Tuesday. The union is busy organizing district associations.

Senator Platt arrived last night from Washington and was consulted by his lieutenants in this city. The independent attitude of Jacob Worth and the revolt of district leaders against Congressman Quigg for Chairman are the principal matters requiring his attention. He predicted Mr. Quigg's success.

Page 10.

A sensational feature of the contest over the estate of Jacob Z. Davis, the San Francisco millionaire, is the alleged finding of a will in the urn containing the ashes of the testator's wife.

It has become known in San Francisco that the concessions obtained by Jesse Grant and his associates from the Mexican Government for lands at the Hot Springs of Tia Juana cover also the privilege of running a lottery and gambling house.

Page 11.

Frank Haley, a notorious burglar, who is in jail at Belvidere, N. J., was discovered plotting to kill Sheriff Mackey. He was taken before Judge Morrow and his sentence increased to ten years.

Lawyer Stratton yesterday denied that his clients, Ozro W. and Dwight O. Clapp, the brokers, had fled to avoid arrest. He says they kept an appointment Tuesday, made with Mr. McIntyre, who had threatened to have them arrested, and that the latter did not appear.

Page 12.

Henry F. Gillig was released from Ludlow Street Jail, the order for his arrest being declared invalid.

There were forty cases of excise violations on the calendar in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. Two convictions were found in seven cases tried.

The New York Household Economic Association held its first annual meeting yesterday. Its promoters propose to establish training schools for domestic servants.

Miss Alice E. Fitts and Miss Minnie Glidden spoke at the meeting of the kindergarten section of the pedagogy department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mayor Strong attracted unusual attention by appearing at his office with new clothes and his beard trimmed to a point. He said he wished it to resemble Mr. Fitch's beard.

Revised estimates of the Hoboken fire losses make the aggregate $480,000. The families that were burned out are to be given furniture and will be provided with temporary homes.

The settlement of the affairs of the Third National Bank, in voluntary liquidation, will occupy many months. It is predicted among financiers that stockholders will not receive par value for their stock.

Charles Fisher, a notorious forger and mail robber, who escaped from the Cincinnati jail in 1895, was recently convicted of shop breaking in London. His photograph sent here was recognized at headquarters and he will be brought back to stand trial.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the First Brigade will resign, it is said, early in June. The immediate cause is a slight in the Grant Day parade, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast taking command of the troops, which officers believed should have fallen to Gen. Fitzgerald as senior brigade commander.

Chief Conlin yesterday contradicted President Moss relative to the signaling in board room alleged by the latter. He said Col. Grant had been smiling at him, but there was no attempt to dictate to him what to do. President Moss made a trip through the Tenderloin Thursday night, unrecognized by the patrolmen.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 11.

FIVE KILLED BY GASOLINE.

Mrs. Mohr of St. Louis Poured It into a Cookstove with Fatal Results.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—An explosion of gasoline last night resulted in the death of Mrs. Ada Mohr, thirty-three years old; her eighteen months' old baby, Hugo Howard, fifteen months old; Mrs. Bessie Howard, and William Howard, her five-year-old son. Max Gumpert and Henry Surman were badly burned in attempting to rescue the unfortunate victims. The explosion occurred in the upper rooms of 2,341 Menard Street, occupied by Mrs. Mohr. In order to make the fire in the cookstove burn faster, Mrs. Mohr poured gasoline over the wood.

HOBSON SHORT AS CLERK ALSO.

Former Cincinnati County Recorder to be Tried on Monday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—George Hobson had been Recorder of Hamilton County for six years previous to entering on his duties last year as Clerk of the Courts. It has since been found that he was short about $60,000 as Recorder.

Now the experts, examining his records as Clerk, find that he is already short $23,464 as Clerk, although he held that office only six months. His trial begins next Monday on three indictments for forgery, embezzlement, and obstructing public records.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the page to the right of the title.

The storm, central Thursday evening near Lake Huron, has moved eastward to New Brunswick. The pressure is low in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and generally on the Rocky Mountain slope. A depression is central to the north of North Dakota. The pressure is relatively high in the lake regions, also in the north Pacific States. The barometer has fallen near the Atlantic coast in the Gulf States and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lake regions.

The temperature is lower in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, also on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is higher in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region; also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather will be generally fair to-day in New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. Occasional showers will occur on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will be lower in southern New England and near the Middle Atlantic coast, also in the upper Missouri Valley; it will be higher in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	51	60	56
6 A. M.	51	61	56
9 A. M.	53	63	70
12 M.	54	65	70
4 P. M.	51	59	64
6 P. M.	52	59	63
9 P. M.	53	51	57
12 P. M.	53	48	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1896	52
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

Aeronaut's Fatal Fall.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—M. Lee, an aeronaut employed by the Silver Plate shows, which exhibited at McKeesport yesterday, fell from his balloon last night while making an ascension and was fatally injured. Lee began to ascend about 7 o'clock, and had gone but a short distance when he found the wind was too strong. He cut loose from the trapeze and fell on the sharp roof of the Edles Building. An arm and a leg were broken, and his skull was fractured.

CRETANS ATTACK ADMIRALS

French Commander Fired on in Suda and Harris Has His Fourth Escape.

BRITISH OFFICER DISARMED

The Cruiser Cambrian Recalled to Suda Bay in the Event of Trouble—Brigandage Among the Insurgents in Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, May 21.—The situation here is most serious. There is a revival of excitement both among the Mussulmans and Christians, in consequence of the departure of the Greeks. Some Bashi-Bazouks fired upon Admiral Harris, the British commander, yesterday afternoon, making it his fourth escape since he has been in these waters. Later in the day five shots were fired at the French Admiral, while walking in Suda with his chief of staff.

Shots were also fired at a British signaller outside of Canea, and three insurgents attacked and disarmed a British Lieutenant near Suda. Owing to this case the British Admiral sent an ultimatum to the insurgents, demanding the return of the Lieutenant's arms within forty-eight hours, or action would ge taken. The ultimatum expires to-day, and the British cruiser Cambrian has been recalled to Suda Bay in view of eventualities.

Brigandage is also appearing among the insurgents. Two Mussulman children were kidnapped yesterday, and one of them was sent back with a demand for a ransom, failing which the head of the other child would be returned.

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE.

Mussulmans Protest to the Sultan Against Its Adoption.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, May 21.—The Cretan insurgents have received instructions from Athens to accept an autonomous form of government ,on condition that the Turkish troops are previously withdrawn from the island. The insurgents appear to approve of this plan for the settlement of their grievances. The Mussulmans of Crete, however, have telegraphed to the Sultan protesting at being "placed in the power of the majority which betrayed such hostility to the Mussulmans by the carnage at Sitia and the destruction of all the Mahommedan villages," adding:

"Autonomy under such circumstances cannot fail to perpetuate race wars, and will only briefly postpone the revival of the annexation question with all its disastrous consequences."

Premier Ralli May Resign.

LONDON, May 22.—It is again reported by way of Vienna that serious dissensions have broken out in the Greek Cabinet, and that the resignation of M. Ralli is probable.

TERMS OF PEACE FOR TURKEY.

Powers Will Allow an Indemnity of 115,000,000 Francs and a Rectification of the Frontier.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople says:

"The Ambassadors will present a note to the Porte to-morrow embodying the terms of peace to which they will agree. The note will refuse to permit the abolition of the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects or the annexation of Thessaly, but will consent to a strategic rectification of the frontier and to an indemnity not exceeding 115,000,000f., ($22,195,000.)

"The Ambassadors are still waiting instructions from their respective Governments as to the capacity in which they are to act, when presenting the note which, it is understood, will be presented to-morrow, whether as advisers or as negotiators.

"It is understood that the powers will consent to demand of the Turkish Government that the Gulfs of Volo and Arta be opened for the revictualing the Turkish troops, and that the peace negotiations will be conducted here."

TURKISH VESSEL SUNK.

Greek Warship Fired Without Regarding the Armistice.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin says The Post publishes a telegram from Salonica asserting that in spite of the armistice a Greek warship has fired upon and sunk a vessel flying the Turkish flag. Five of the crew were drowned.

TURKS ADVANCE TO DAITZA.

Several Positions Occupied in Spite of the Armistice.

ATHENS, May 21.—In spite of the armistice, the Turks have advanced to Daitza and occupied and fortified several positions. The Government has formally protested against this.

It is said that the Turks are pillaging and burning in all parts of Thessaly.

The Boule will be convoked as soon as the terms of peace have been arranged.

LONDON, May 22.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Small bodies of the Turkish right wing in Thessaly advanced to-day (Friday) toward the village of Divri. This as a flagrant breach of the armistice. The Turks have also pillaged the estate of the heirs of Photiades Pasha, late Christian Governor of Crete, near Sofalis, taking away thirty-eight wagon loads of furniture, burning dwellings, violating women, and committing many other acts of pillage and outrage."

ATHENS FEARS THE TURKS.

Anxious Crowds Parade the Streets, and Families Prepare to Leave.

PARIS, May 21.—The correspondent at Athens of The Journal of this city, referring tothe recent defeats of the Greeks, telegraphs:

"The stupor and panic caused by the latest defeat is intense. The people seem to expect the immediate arrival of the Turks at Athens. On all sides families are preparing to go to the islands, anxious crowds parade the streets, and there is the wildest excitement everywhere.

"I learn that some shots were fired at the Crown Prince in Lamia as he endeavored to stay the confusion there. Two Greek battalions were seized with panic and the retreating soldiers, on entering Lamia, could not be restrained by their officers. They shouted "The Turks are coming!" The panic which resulted was increased by the jailbirds who had been released and caused disorder throughout the town."

Turkey Buys Krupp Guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Porte has concluded a large contract with Herr Krupp, the great German gunmaker, for a supply of artillery and ammunition.

GEN. MILES SEES THE SULTAN.

To Leave Constantinople for Thessaly in a Few Days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—United States Minister Terrell escorted Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Army, who was accompanied by his aide de camp and two Secretaries of the Legation, to the ceremony of the Selamlik to-day, after which Gen. Miles was received by the Sultan, who gave him a special audience.

Gen. Miles will start for Thessaly in a day or two. Capt. Scriven, United States Military Attaché at Rome, has been nominated Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Constantinople also.

MASKED ROBBER SHOT DEAD.

Halted a Car on an Electric Railroad Near Tacoma—Three Persons Wounded.

TACOMA, May 22.—Five miles out of the city this afternoon a car on the Stellacoom Electric Line was halted by a masked robber, who pointed a revolver at the motorman and Superintendent Dame and ordered them to the rear of the car.

"Throw up your hands, and the ladies sit still," shouted the robber.

The car contained five men and two women. Contractor George B. Evans was quickly relieved of his purse, gold watch, and diamond ring. W. E. Hacker was next.

As the robber began to go through Hacker's pockets Superintendent Dame got out a revolver and pushed his way into the passenger compartment. He waited for a few minutes for an opportunity, and then placing his pistol over Hacker's shoulder fired.

The robber replied with shots from his pistol, and Dame shot at the robber twice more. Then the robber backed out to the front platform and fell over on the track dead.

One of the robber's bullets entered Dame's left arm and entirely shattered the bone below the elbow. The arm must be amputated.

Another bullet struck Jewett Smith in the leg, breaking the bone.

A third bullet passed through the car partition and struck Motorman Wellman, inflicting a slight injury.

The robber has not been identified.

LIGHTS IN CHICAGO TO GO OUT.

For Reasons of Economy 5,000 Street Lamps Are Not to be Used.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Gas Inspector O'Connor finds strict economy must be practiced in managing the affairs of his department in order to bring the operating expenses within the appropriation allowed by the Council for the current year.

This means that at least 5,000 street gas lamps must be shut off at once.

YOUNG PULLMAN SUED FOR $2.

Son of the Palace Car Maker Taken to Court by a Cab Driver.

CHICAGO, May 21.—George Pullman, the son of the palace-car manufacturer, was arrested to-day, on complaint of R. J. Hill, a cabman, who says young Pullman has refused to pay him $2 he owes him for cab fare.

Pullman gave bonds for his appearance, but afterward met Hill by appointment at the Armory Police Court and settled the account. Hill then withdrew the charge.

Hill says Pullman hired him one night about two months ago to haul him across town, but had no money with which to pay the fare.

MRS. ST. JOHN ASKS $50,000.

New York Painter Sues a Chicago Road—Hurt Getting on a Car.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Judge Seaman of the Federal court is hearing the trial of Mrs. Susan St. John's fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit against the North Chicago Street Railway Company. The plaintiff is a portrait painter of New York.

On the evening of Aug. 30, 1895, as she was stepping upon a North State Street electric car at Superior Street, the car started and threw her to the pavement.

She claims to have received such injuries to her nervous system as to have destroyed her usefulness as a portrait painter. The evidence is principally expert medical testimony.

TO FIGHT THE SASH TRUST.

Woodworkers of Northwestern States Propose a Boycott.

OSKOSH, Wis., May 21.—The union wood workers of the States of Minnesota, Michigan, the Dakotas, Illinois, and Wisconsin will make organized resistance to the efforts of the Sash and Door Trust, recently organized at Burlington, Iowa, to reduce wages and output. An unannounced convention was held here to-day, and the campaign was mapped out. A boycott will be attempted on all goods not union made, and the sympathy of the public will be enlisted in various ways.

Numerous local committees will afford life to the movement, and all other unions will be called on to aid.

MOSQUITO BITE AN ACCIDENT.

So Held in a Kentucky Decision in an Insurance Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.—The Jefferson Circuit Court recently decided against Sallie Omberg, who sued the United States Mutual Association for a five-thousand-dollar accident policy on the life of her husband.

It developed that the man died as the result of a mosquito bite, and the lower court held that this was not an "accident" in the meaning used by insurance companies.

The Court of Appeals this morning, in an opinion by Judge Hazelrigg, reverses the lower court, and gives peremptory instructions for a judgment for Mrs. Omberg for $5,000, holding that the mosquito bite was an accident, and that the amount of the policy is due.

CLEVELAND DOCTOR FINED.

Prevented from Appearing in Court on Account of His Practice.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21.—Judge Lamson of the Court of Common Pleas, the same jurist that imposed a sentence (afterward reversed in a higher court) for contempt on Alfred Post of the Cleveland Recorder, fined Dr. J. F. Isham $10 for contempt to-day. Dr. Isham was summoned as a witness in a damage case for this morning.

Last night he was out all night on a case of confinement, and just after breakfast was summoned on a still more serious case of the same character, which kept him long past the hour for which he was summoned. Thinking that, the hour being past, if any harm was to result it had already been done, he did not respond to the summons at all. Judge Lamson issued an attachment, and upon Dr. Isham responding, sentenced him then and there.

A NEBRASKA BANK FAILS.

First National of Orleans Goes Under—Laconia's Bank All Right.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A telegram received by the Controller of the Currency announces the failure of the First National Bank of Orleans, Neb. The bank has a capital of $50,000 and liabilities amounting to about $40,000. The bank is said to have been in a weak condition for some time, and its suspension caused no surprise.

LACONIA, N. H., May 21.—The Lake Village Savings Bank was opened for business as usual to-day. Deposits were received and depositors were paid in small sums, when request was made. There was little indication of any dissatisfaction, and it is expected that no further trouble will result.

It is explained that the suspension of business which occurred yesterday morning, and which was the cause of some anxiety on the part of the depositors, who had become agitated by the closing of the Belknap Savings Bank, was made simply to afford time for the Trustees to consult with the Savings Bank Commissioners concerning certain plans for carrying on the business. These plans were embodied in the statement made upon the opening of the bank in the afternoon.

A DARING BLACKMAIL PLOT

Three Indictments for an Alleged Conspiracy Against S. W. Bridgham, a Wealthy Clubman.

ALIENATION SUIT ENTERED

Damages of $100,000 Claimed—Then a Pretended Divorce Suit, the Victim Being Named as Corespondent, Was Arranged—Tried to Use the Newspapers.

What, it is charged, was a daring conspiracy to blackmail Samuel Willard Bridgham, a wealthy clubman, came to light yesterday through the news that the Grand Jury had found three indictments against the alleged conspirators. The indictments were returned Thursday, and Recorder Goff issued bench warrants for Lee Hawley, alias "Big" Hawley, alias Woodward; James Ward, and Eugenia Ward. The warrants were placed in the hands of detectives, but up to last night no arrests had been made. Still other indictments are expected in the case.

A suit was brought in the name of James Ward against Mr. Bridgham for $100,000, Ward charging Mr. Bridgham with having alienated his wife's affections. Although indictments were found against "Ward" and "Hawley," they are supposed to be one and the same person.

Mr. Bridgham is about forty-five years old and a son-in-law of William C. Schermerhorn. He lives with Mr. Schermerhorn at 49 West Twenty-third Street. On April 23 last Mr. Bridgham was served with the papers, which he took to his counsel, ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett. Ward's counsel was James L. Brown of 260 West Twenty-third Street. The complaint was sworn to before Henry Merzbach, an interpreter in the Eighth District Court, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The addresses of Ward and Mrs. Ward were not given. Mr. Bridgham told Mr. Bartlett that the papers must have been meant for some one else, as he did not know the Wards and had never heard of them before. Mr. Bartlett drew up and filed an answer in which a complete denial of all the charges was made.

Mr. Bridgham heard nothing more of the suit against him until about two weeks ago, when a man who said he represented a press bureau called and showed a manuscript which told of the suit for $100,000, the grounds on which it had been brought, and also of a suit for divorce which Ward had brought against his wife and in which Mr. Bridgham was accused as corespondent. Mr. Bridgham told him the story was not true, and the man left.

This manuscript gave Mr. Bridgham the first intimation he had of the divorce suit. It was stated that Ward had secured a divorce from his wife.

A few days after this episode Mrs. Bridgham received a letter from a woman who signed herself Eugenia Ward. The letter told of the divorce case and contained an intimation that Mrs. Ward might call at the Schermerhorn house. The letter was forwarded to Lawyer Bartlett, who by this time had detectives on the case.

About the same time that the news bureau man called on Mr. Bridgham, Lawyer John J. Halligan, whose office is in the New York Life Building, had a call from Lee Hawley. He had defended Hawley a month before in Jefferson Market Court, where the latter was charged with stealing some diamonds. Hawley's alleged wife was a prisoner with him. They were discharged. Hawley was accompanied by a stylishly dressed and pretty woman, about thirty-five years of age, whom he introduced to Mr. Halligan as Mrs. Ward, a prospective client.

The woman told him her husband had obtained a divorce by default, and she wanted to employ him as counsel to reopen the case. Mr. Halligan said he would charge her $100 as a retainer. She promised to call the next day, but did not return, and five days later he received a letter from her dated at the Windsor Hotel, Philadelphia, asking him to take steps at once to reopen the divorce case. Mr. Halligan, being somewhat suspicious, investigated, and learned that no such divorce as she spoke of had been granted in this city.

Mrs. Ward's visit to Lawyer Halligan and her desire to "reopen" the alleged divorce case is charged to have been part of the scheme to frighten Mr. Bridgham into setting the $100,000 suit by paying a portion of the amount asked.

Lawyer Brown called on Mr. Bartlett a few days after the letter from Mrs. Ward was sent to Mrs. Bridgham in regard to the case, but received little encouragement, and left, it is said, with the remark that he would be compelled to force the suit.

Thus matters stood when the detectives decided to take the case to the Grand Jury. Whether they had located Ward and his wife or not is not known. Mr. Bridgham, Lawyer Brown, Notary Merzback, Lawyer Halligan, and J. J. Murphy of the Union News Bureau were all summoned before the Grand Jury. Lawyer Brown and Murphy failed to appear. On the testimony of the others the three indictments were found.

Mr. Bridgham declined to talk about the case yesterday, referring every one to Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett characterized the case as a most audacious attempt to blackmail an innocent man. "Many men more timid than Mr. Bridgham," he said, "would have fallen into the trap and paid money in the hope of avoiding publicity. We have clear evidence against the conspirators, and it is only a question of time as to when they will be in custody."

J. J. Murphy said yesterday that he learned of the case through a young man from Lawyer Brown's office, who brought him a written statement of the alleged facts, and wanted him to sell the story to the newspapers. He sent an assistant to see Mr. Bridgham, and after the latter had denied the truth of the story, he called on Mr. Brown. Suspecting that there was some deep scheme on foot, he then went to Mr. Bartlett and told him what he had learned. Mr. Murphy's failure to appear before the Grand Jury was due to the fact that he did not get the summons in time.

SOUTHGATE'S NEW YORK DEBTS.

Manager of the Chicago Auditorium Has Liabilities of $89,191.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Judgments by confession were entered in the Superior Court to-night against Richard H. Southgate, manager of the Auditorium, aggregating $89,191. They were all in favor of New York parties, to whom Mr. Southgate was indebted while proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, in New York City.

The debts upon which the judgments are based are personal liabilities of Mr. Southgate, and the Auditorium Hotel Company, with which the defendant is connected, is in no manner liable. The creditors are William P. Dixon, for J. M. Fiske estate, $16,000; Emma K. L. Sellliere, $21,175; James G. Wallace, $11,420; William Lester, for estate of A. Gerald Hull, $33,550; Garfield National Bank, $7,000, on notes guaranteed by Southgate.

SUIT WITH MANY DEFENDANTS.

Grows Out of Alleged Misuse of Money by Indiana Man Now Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Arthur H. Sturtevant, senior member of Sturtevant & Co., of which the Union Trust Company is receiver, died May 9.

To-day the Trust Company brought suit against the widow and daughter, William A. Chew, and Charles P. Berit, surviving partners; the Massachusetts Mutual Life, and the Mutual Life of New York, together with the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, and the Northwestern Travelers Association, to recover $37,600.

It is alleged that Sturtevant wrongfully withdrew $13,344.60 and also overdrew $8,000, using the money in payment of insurance policies.

WHO OWNS MAYFLOWER LOG?

Trustees of the Boston Public Library May Assert Prior Rights—Its Mysterious Removal.

BOSTON, May 21.—There may yet be legal interference with the pleasant programme arranged by Gov. Wolcott, former Ambassador Bayard, and Senator Hoar for the formal reception by the Commonwealth of the famous Bradford manuscript, "Historie of the Plymouth Plantation, Containing an Account of the Voyage of the Mayflower."

The existence of the manuscript in the library of the Bishop of London at Fulham has been known in this country for nearly half a century. That the volume was taken from the Prince Library, or the New England Library, and given to the Old South Church, also appears to be well authenticated, although how it was transferred to the custody of the Bishop of London will perhaps never be known.

In the Rev. John Brown's "History of Work Well Known in England" the author, in his preface, acknowledges his indebtedness to this work, the discovery of which, in 1855, he regards as a matter of prime importance. The Prince Library is now in the Boston Public Library, and the claims of the Trustees of the Prince Library, who are the minister and Deacons of the Old South Church, to the manuscript may yet be asserted.

The action of the Bishop of London in consigning it to the care of the Commonwealth seems to have met with a general acquiescence. It appears, however, that the Trustees named have never relinquished their property rights in the precious volume, and it is not unlikely that they will take such action, before the volume is formally turned over to the State, as will insure the continuance of any right or title the Trustees may have in the manuscript.

STEAMER FLORIDA GOES DOWN.

In Collision with the George W. Roby on Lake Huron—Narrow Escape of the Crew.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 21.—The steamer Florida of the Lackawanna Line, bound from Chicago to Buffalo with grain and general merchandise, was sent to the bottom of Lake Huron by collision with the steamer George W. Roby yesterday morning between Middle Island and Presque Isle. The crew of the Florida were all rescued by the Roby, which, badly damaged, turned back and arrived here this morning.

It was very foggy at the time of the collision. The two steamers exchanged passing signals, but they had not sighted each other in time to avoid coming together.

Capt. William Smith, who is in command of the Roby, says that when he first sighted the Florida through the fog he stopped and backed his engines, but the two boats were so close together that it was impossible to avoid the crash.

The Roby struck the Florida on the starboard side about amidships. A hole twelve feet long was cut in that steamer's wooden side. The Roby steamed alongside of the doomed boat and took off part of her crew. The remainder of the crew was picked up subsequently by the Roby. In about twelve minutes after the crash the Florida went to the bottom. As she sank the imprisoned air in her hull blew off the cabins and upper works.

The cargo of the Florida consisted of 56,000 bushels of wheat and about 500 tons of merchandise. Most of the latter was flour, shipped by Chicago and Western millers. Between thirty and forty mills were represented in this item. The loss on the cargo is estimated at about $60,000. The Florida belonged to the Kilderhouse syndicate of Buffalo. Her valuation was about $100,000. She was insured for $80,000 with the McCurdy Syndicate of Chicago.

The place where the collision occurred has been the scene of many marine disasters, and there is probably not a square mile on the bottom of the lake in that region without one or more wrecks which have been caused by collision. The last important collision in that vicinity resulted in the loss of the steel steamer Norman.

KING MAY BE IN NEW YORK.

Boston Bank Messenger Who Left with $30,000 Not Found.

BOSTON, May 21.—It is thought likely that Albert M. King, the boy messenger of the Boylston National Bank, who on Wednesday walked off with $30,000, has gone to New York, and Chief Inspector Watts has gone to that city in search of him.

King has been traced north, and again south, and the theory that he went to the metropolis probably with the idea of taking ship is strongly held. The young woman with whom he has been keeping company disappeared yesterday, and is thought to have joined him.

BOSTON'S COLORED FIREMAN.

First Negro to Become a Member of the Department.

BOSTON, May 21.—A colored man was appointed to-day to the Boston Fire Department. He is the first negro who has served the city as a fireman. He is August H. Murray of 85 Bartlett Street, Charlestown.

He put in an appearance at the Department Headquarters on Bristol Street this morning, and was assigned for duty with Engine Company No. 10, at the West End.

NO TRIFLING WITH SUGAR BIDS.

An Emphatic Letter from the Trust Concerning Low Estimates.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Clerical errors and mistakes will no longer be considered good and sufficient by the Sugar Trust as a defense for those who make a lower bid than the schedule allows. A letter has been secured which was sent out by the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association Company addressed to all bidders for sugar at the Dayton Soldiers' Home in Ohio. The letter is signed by E. B. Hopkins of Springfield, Ohio, President of the company, and R. E. Hillis, and Albert F. Remy of the Executive Committee.

It says in the most emphatic terms that a fine of $100 will be assessed in the future against any bidder, wherever located, who violates the rules laid down in a circular letter of Feb. 3, 1897.

The offender is also informed that the refiners will cease to furnish him sugar. The letter, which is sent along with the warning, says that the committee is determined to put a stop to any more trifling.

WANTED TO SELL A BABY.

Its Nurse Was Demented, and a Policeman Interfered.

In Seventeenth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, a crowd gathered to see a middle-aged woman sell a baby at auction.

"Here is a beautiful child, with blue eyes, light hair, eight months old; how much am I bid for him? He's Tommy; he's a good child, and I'll sell him cheap."

"I'll take him," cried a bidder, and every one looked around. It was Patrolman McGeehan, and without asking a question he took the woman and the baby to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. Early in the evening an alarm had been sent out for the child, and he recognized it. The woman was Mrs. Ellen Gillen, and she had taken the eight-months-old child of her son-in-law, Thomas McGeehan, from 441 West Thirteenth Street out during the afternoon. When she failed to return in the evening the child's father had the police send an alarm. The police restored the child to its parents. They say Mrs. Gillen is demented.

Ambassador White Reticent.

Andrew D. White, the recently appointed Ambassador to Germany, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said he will sail for his post a week from to-day. He said he had no views to communicate at this time to the public.

DUKE OF TETUAN QUITS

Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs Resigns after Boxing Senator Comas's Ears.

RESULT OF THE DEBATE ON THE MORGAN RESOLUTION.

Liberals Decide to Attend No More Sessions of the Senate Until Full Satisfaction is Accorded by the Duke.

MADRID, May 21.—The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned as a result of the incident to-day, when he boxed the ears of Senator Comas during a dispute in the lobbies of the Senate, following the heated and tumultuous debate on the Morgan resolution passed by the United States Senate. A great commotion ensued, and the sitting of the Senate was suspended.

The Liberal minority afterward held a meeting to consider the situation, and ex-Premier Sagasta, the Liberal leader, was summoned to confer with his followers. An urgent message was also sent to the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, by the Ministerialists. Both the statesmen, as this dispatch is sent, are being impatiently awaited by their followers.

Señor Canovas, the Premier, will take the portfolio ad interim. The Liberal Senators have decided to attend no more sessions of the Senate until full satisfaction has been accorded Senator Comas and the Liberal Party by the Duke of Tetuan.

The Duke of Tetuan and Senator Comas afterward selected seconds as a preliminary to a duel. The seconds decided that, as the aggressions were reciprocal, a duel is not necessary.

Senator

it with the greatest care, and to postpone an answer until such time as its own views on the complicated and delicate Cuban question should be officially made public.

The Minister of State adds that since the extensive and liberal purposes of Spain toward Cuba have been laid before the Cortes by the august lips of his Majesty in the speech from the throne, the previous voluntary decisions of the Spanish Government in the matter may serve, as they are now serving, as the basis of a reply to your Excellency's note.

Commends Mr. Olney's Frankness.

The Government of his Majesty appreciates to its full value the noble frankness with which that of the United States has informed it of the very definite opinion it has formed in regard to the legal impossibility of granting recognition of belligerency to the Cuban insurgents.

Indeed, those who are now fighting in Cuba against the integrity of the Spanish fatherland possess no qualifications entitling them to the respect, or even to the consideration, of the other countries. They do not, as your Excellency express it, possess any civil government, established and organized with a known seat and administration of defined territory, and they have not succeeded in permanently occupying any town, much less any city, large or small.

Your Excellency declares in the note to which I am now replying, with a great legal acumen and spontaneosity, that it is impossible for the Cuban insurgents to perform the functions of a regular government within its own frontiers, and much less to exercise the rights and fulfill the obligations that are incumbent on all the members of the family of nations. Moreover, their systematic campaign of destruction against all the industries of the island, and the means by which they are worked would of itself, be sufficient to keep them without the pale of the universally recognized rules of international law.

His Majesty's Government has read with no less gratification the explicit and spontaneous declarations to the effect that the Government of the United States seeks no advantage in connection with the Cuban question, its only wish being that the inalienable and lawful sovereignty of Spain be maintained and even strengthened, through the submission of the rebels, which, as your Excellency states in your note, is of paramount necessity to the Spanish Government for the maintenance of its authority and honor.

Attitude of This Country Satisfactory.

While expressing the high gratification with which his Majesty's Government took note of the emphatic statements which your Excellency was pleased to make in your note of the 4th of April with regard to the sovereignty of Spain and the determination of the United States not to do anything derogatory to it, and acknowledging with pleasure all the weight they carry, the Duke of Tetuan says that nothing else was to be expected of the lofty sense of right cherished by the Government of the United States.

It is unnecessary, as your Excellency remarks, and in view of so correct and so friendly an attitude, to discuss the hypothesis of intervention, as it would be utterly inconsistent with the above views.

The Government of his Majesty the King of Spain fully concurs in the opinion that your Excellency was pleased to express, in regard to the future of the island in the event which cannot and shall not be, of the insurrection in its triumph.

There can be no greater accuracy of judgment than that displayed by your Excellency, and, as you said with great reason, such a termination of the conflict would be looked upon with the most serious misgivings even by the most enthusiastic advocates of popular government; because, as remarked by your Excellency, with the heterogeneous combination of races that exist there, the disappearance of Spain would be the disappearance of the only bond of union which can keep them in balance, and an unavoidable struggle among the men of different color, contrary to the spirit of Christian civilization, would supervene.

The accuracy of your Excellency's statements is all the more striking, as, owing to the conditions of population in the island, no part of the natives can be conceded superiority over the others, if the assistance of the Spaniards from Europe is not taken into account.

The island of Cuba has been exclusively Spanish since its discovery; the great normal development of its resources, whatever it is, whatever its value, and whatever it represents in the community of mankind, it owes in its entirety to the mother country, and even as this day, among the various groups of people that inhabit it, whatever be the standpoint from which the question be examined, the natives of the Peninsula are there absolutely necessary for the peace and advancement of the island.

All these reasons fully and clearly demonstrate that it is not possible to think that the Island of Cuba can be benefited except through the agency of Spain acting under her own impulse, and actuated by what has long been, by the principles of liberty and justice.

Spain Liberal Toward Cuba.

The Spanish Government is aware of the fact that far from having justice done it on all sides on these points, there are many persons obviously deceived by incessant slanders, who honestly believe that a ferocious despotism prevails in our Antilles, instead of one of the most liberal political systems in the world, being enjoyed there now as well as before the outbreak of the insurrection.

One need only run over the laws governing the Antilles—laws which ought to be sufficiently known in the United States at this day—to perceive how absolutely groundless such impressions are. A collection of the Cuban newspapers published in recent years would suffice to show that few civilized countries then enjoyed to an equal degree freedom of thought and of the press—the foundation of all liberties.

The Government of his Majesty and the people of Spain wish and even long for the speedy pacification of Cuba. In order to secure it they are ready to redouble efforts and at the same time to adopt such reforms as may be useful or necessary and compatible, of course, with their inalienable sovereignty, as soon as the submission of the insurgents be an accomplished fact.

The Undersigned Minister of State, while directing me to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency the foregoing views, instructs me to remark how pleased he was to observe that his opinion on this point also agrees with yours.

None is more fully aware of the serious evils suffered by Spaniards and aliens in consequence of the insurrection than the Government of his Majesty. It realizes the immense injury inflicted on Spain by the putting forth, with the unanimous cooperation and approbation of her people, of such efforts as were never before made in America by any European country. It knows, at the same time, that the interests of foreign industries and trade suffer, as well as the Spanish interests, from the insurgent system of devastation, but if the insurrection should triumph, the interests of all would not only merely suffer, but would entirely and forever disappear amid the madness of perpetual anarchy.

The Promised Reforms.

It has already been said that, in order to prevent evils of such magnitude, the Cabinet of Madrid does not, and will not, confine itself exclusively to the employment of armed forces.

The speech from the throne, read before the national representatives, formally promised, motu proprio, not only that all that was previously granted, voted by the Cortes, and sanctioned by his Majesty on the 15th of March, 1880, would be carried into effect as soon as the opportunity offered, but also, by fresh authorization of the Cortes, all the new extensions and amendments of the original reforms, to the end that both islands may, in the administration department possess a personnel of a local character; that the intervention of the mother country, in their domestic concerns, may be dispensed with, with the single reservation that nothing will be done to impair the rights of sovereignty or the powers of the Government to preserve the same.

This solemn promise, guaranteed by the august word of his Majesty, will be fulfilled by the Spanish Government, with a true liberality of views.

The foregoing facts, being better known every day, will make it patent to the fair people of other nations that Spain, far from proposing that her subjects in the West Indies should return to a régime unfit for the times when she enjoys such liberal laws, would never have withheld these same laws from the island had it not been for the increasing separatist conspiracies which compel her to look above all to self-defense.

The Government of his Majesty most heartily thanks the United States for the kind advice it bestows on Spain, but it wishes to state and entertains the confidence that your Excellency will readily see that it has been forestalling it for a long time past. It follows, therefore, as a matter of course that it will comply with it in a practical manner as soon as circumstances make it possible.

Your Excellency will have seen, nevertheless, how the announcement of this concurrence of views has been received.

No Mediation Wanted.

The insurgents, elated by the strength which they have acquired through the aid of a certain number of citizens of the United States, have contemptuously repelled by the mediums of the Cubans residing in this Republic, any idea that the Government of Washington can intervene in the contest, either with its advice or in any other manner on the supposition that the declarations of disinterestedness on the part of the Government of the United States are false and that it wishes to get possession of the Island one of these days.

Hence, it is evident that no success would attend such possible mediation which they repel, even admitting that the mother country would condescend to treat with its rebellious subjects as one power with another, thus surely jeopardizing its future authority, detracting from its National dignity, and impairing its independence, for which it has at all times shown such great earnestness, as history teaches.

In brief, there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the armed rebels to the mother country.

Notwithstanding this, the Government of the United States could, by the use of proper means, contribute greatly to the pacification of the Island of Cuba.

The Government of his Majesty is already very grateful to that of the United States for its intention to prosecute the unlawful expeditions to Cuba of some of its citizens with more vigor than in the past, after making a judicial investigation as to the adequacy of its laws when honestly enforced.

Still, the high moral sense of the Government of Washington will undoubtedly suggest to it other more effectual means of preventing henceforth what is now the case, a struggle which is going on so near its shores, and which is proving so injurious to its industry and commerce, a fact justly deplored by your Excellency, being prolonged so exclusively by the powerful assistance which the rebellion finds in the territory of this great Republic, against the wishes of all those who love order and law.

American Aid to Cuba.

The constant violation of international law in its territory is especially manifested on the part of Cuban emigrants, who care nothing for the losses suffered in the meanwhile by the citizens of the United States and of Spain through the prolongation of the war.

The Spanish Government, on its part, has done much and will do more every day, in order to achieve such desirable end, by endeavoring to correct the mistakes of public opinion in the United States and by exposing the plots and calumnies of its rebellious subjects.

It may well happen that the declarations recently made in the most solemn form by the Government of his Majesty concerning the intentions for the future will also contribute in a large measure to gratify the wish that your Excellency clearly expressed in your note, namely, that all the people of the United States, convinced that we are in the right, will completely cease to extend unlawful aid to the insurgents.

If, with that object in view, further particulars on the Cuban question should be desired, in addition to those it already has, by the Government of the United States, which shows itself so hopeful that the justice of Spain may be recognized by all, the Government of his Majesty will take the greatest pleasure in supplying that information with the utmost accuracy of detail.

This Country a Prop to Cubans.

When the Government of the United States shall once be convinced of our being in the right and when that honest conviction shall in some manner be made public, but little more will be required in order that all those in Cuba who are not merely striving to accomplish the total ruin of the beautiful country in which they were born, being then hopeless of outside help and powerless by themselves, will lay down their arms.

Until that happy state of things has been attained, Spain will, in the just defense not only of her rights, but also of her duties and honor, continue the efforts for an early victory which she is now exerting, regardless of the greatest sacrifices.

While having the honor of bringing, by order of the Government of his Majesty, the foregoing declarations to the knowledge of your Excellency, I improve this opportunity for reiterating, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my highest consideratio.

ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.

A Good Appetite Is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak, thin, and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

WEYLER AT CIENFUEGOS.

Insurgents Dynamite an Exploring Engine and Burn Cars.

HAVANA, May 21.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived yesterday at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara.

The insurgents have dynamited and derailed an exploring engine on the railroad between Cristo and Songo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, and afterward fired on the train which followed it, plundering and burning three cars. The remainder of the train put back to Cristo.

The local guerrilla force attacked the insurgents, killed five of them, and recaptured the engineer of the exploring engine and three railroad employes who had fallen into the hand of the insurgents. The guerrilla force had a Lieutenant killed, and the insurgents, in another skirmish with the guerrillas, lost from ten to twenty killed.

During the month of May, up to date, according to the official reports, the insurgents have lost 224 men killed and the troops have captured 6 prisoners and 158 rifles. In addition, it appears, 52 armed insurgents have surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

The Spanish troops, during the same period, and still according to the official accounts, lost 27 men killed and had 85 men wounded.

Gen. Rey, who has been appointed Chief of Staff in the Philippine Islands, sailed for Spain to-day. The steamer on which the General was a passenger also took home 341 sick soldiers.

WORK OF RELIEF BEGUN.

Consul General Lee Instructed to Care for American Citizens Suffering in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Secretary of State has directed Consul General Lee at Havana to draw for immediate purchase of supplies and medicines for the relief of American citizens and transportation of such as are without means and desire to return to the United States not to exceed $10,000.

Gen. Lee also is instructed to furnish United States Consuls in Cuba at his discretion funds for the relief of Americans in their districts.

United States Consul Brice at Matanzas has been instructed by the Secretary of State to apply to Consul General Lee for funds with which to relieve American citizens there.

These instructions were issued to-day in spite of the fact that the signature of the presiding officer of the Senate has not been appended to the resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

The resolution was signed yesterday by Speaker Reed, but, owing to the absence of the Vice President and President pro tempore Frye of the Senate, did not receive the signature of either of them on behalf of the Senate. As the Senate has adjourned until Monday the resolution cannot be signed before that day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:25 A. M.—10 Jacobs Street, E. Moffatt & Co.; damage, $50,000.

4:50 A. M.—25 Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Smith; no damage.

8:25 A. M.—503 West Twenty-third Street, Henry Bumker; damage, slight.

8:45 A. M.—310 Mott Avenue, David Rousseau; damage, $5,000.

10 A. M.—253 West Fifteenth Street, Robert Hall; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—502 West Twenty-eighth Street, Frank Minerker; damage, $300.

1:35 P. M.—227 Chrystie Street, John Martin; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—223 East Fifty-second Street, Timothy Ryan; damage, $5,000.

4:45 P. M.—58 Seventh Avenue, Central Temple Church; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—7 Lexington Avenue, unoccupied; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—51 Whitehall Street, George Gippert; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—10 Delancey Street, Meyer Shapiro; damage slight.

10 P. M.—43 West Sixty-sixth Street, Annie Fletcher; damage, $10.

CUBA IN THE CABINET

Action of the Senate in Passing the Belligerency Resolution Not Approved.

PRESIDENT NOT READY TO ACT

He Desires to Do Something to End the War, but Has Not Determined How to Proceed—Waiting for Official Information.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was not of long duration, but it was interesting, because the principal subject of discussion was Cuba.

The action of the Senate yesterday in passing the Morgan joint resolution declaring a state of war in Cuba was regarded by the Cabinet generally as a movement that threatened, if carried out to the end, to interfere seriously with the efforts of the Executive branch of the Government to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans.

The details of the plan which President McKinley has in mind have not yet been disclosed. In fact, it may be said they are subject to arrangement upon the basis of information received from American Consuls in Cuba and from Mr. Calhoun.

But it was clearly manifested in the Cabinet meeting to-day that the President had made up his mind to another forward step, and that he has now come to the determination to use his powers to stop the bloodshed in the island so far as this can be done without involving the United States in war.

"President McKinley's plan," said a Republican of prominence in the House, "will not be more fully developed until he hears the report of Mr. Calhoun. The President is a man who does one thing at a time. He began by calling for information from Gen. Lee about Americans alleged to be detained in Cuban prisons without authority.

"The lists hardly were made out before the men were free.

"Then it appeared that Americans were starving in consequence of the order of Gen. Weyler that the inhabitants of certain sections should be corralled in camps, and thus prevented from obtaining food.

"That question has been met, and now he has come to the consideration of means to stop the destructive war. He seeks a way to communicate to Spain the horror of the American people that the war is prolonged and their desire that it shall stop. Just there he pauses for effect."

According to this statement the Administration of President McKinley has reached just the difficult place, which the last Administration reached, as indicated by the annual message of President Cleveland.

There is no doubt that the majority of the Cabinet is opposed to intervention, and for similar reasons to those given by Secretary Olney in his letter to the Spanish Minister.

Secretary Gage, Secretary Sherman, Secretary Long, Secretary Bliss, and Postmaster General Gary are all understood to be opposed to intervention. They were unwilling to have the relief message sent to Congress.

On the other hand, the West is wild for intervention, for war, for annexation, and for threats more coarse than the harshest description to drive Spain out of Cuba.

Up to this time the search for a policy to be pursued after the distribution of food has been made has not resulted in the discovery of any way out that will be satisfactory to the United States and tolerable to Spain.

When the suggestion of purchase of Cuba is discussed it is doubted whether the Spaniards, with self-respect, could accept such a proposition and whether the Cubans would be entitled to further respect if they were willing to have the island bought for them.

Not a few Republicans of the House, who are not yet prepared to force the belligerency resolution upon the President, hold to the idea that the first thing to do is to declare belligerency and then let the fight go on between Spain and Cuba.

"THE SENATE NOT JUSTIFIED."

Former Senator George F. Edmunds Comments on the Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Former Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont to-day discussed the action of the United States Senate with reference to the passing of the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

"I am free to say," said Mr. Edmunds, "that I do not think the Senate was justified in taking such action at this time. When there was war between the North and the South in this country, the Washington Government protested strongly against the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign powers. England and France heeded the protest for some time, but eventually belligerency was acknowledged.

"At the time of the protest against such recognition there was in the South a regularly organized government. Its civil branch was an important one, and its seat of Government was known the world over. Yet, despite these facts, the United States protested strongly, and afterward made England pay for the damage done by cruisers fitted out in her ports.

"As far as my information goes Cuba has not reached such a stage as was reached by the Southern States. She is still an integral part of Spain. The Cuban cause is represented primarily by the military power, and I repeat that there seems to me no excuse at the present time for the action of the Senate.

"The idea is held by some that, with the recognition of belligerency, Cuba could fit out vessels of war in ports of the United States that might prey upon Spanish merchantmen and fight Spanish cruisers. This idea is erroneous. The moment the United States granted recognition of belligerency she would also assume a position of strict neutrality."

REED TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

House Action on Morgan Resolution Depends on the Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—No official information could be obtained to-day as to what action the House may take on the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate yesterday, but it was understood that Speaker Reed would have a conference with the President on the subject at an early day, and no action would be taken until after that conference.

The inference was that the action of the House managers would be guided, to a large extent, by the results of the conference.

It is probable that some attempt will be made on the part of the Democrats to have the resolution considered as soon as it reaches the House, but this cannot be done except by unanimous consent, which will not be given, or by a special order from the Committee on Rules. This special order will not be brought in until the Republican leaders are ready to have some action taken.

AT JEFFERSON'S OLD HOME.

A Party of Sixty Congressmen Spend a Day at Monticello.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A party of about sixty members of both houses of Congress left Washington this morning for a day's outing at Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Col. Richard Bright, being in charge of the party. Speaker Reed was among the representatives of the House side. The party occupied three Pullman cars. After a day spent at Monticello the party returned to Washington to-night.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 21.—The Congressional party arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The visitors were met by the Reception Committee and driven at once to Monticello, where they were received by Jefferson M. Levy, assisted by Miss R. Stewart Wilson of Philadelphia, and Mr. M. George Ryttenberg of New York. Several hours were spent in looking through the historic mansion, after which luncheon was served on the lawn, covers being laid for 300. In the party were Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pasco, Butler, Turpie, Bacon, Gallinger, Hawley, Jones, Kyle, Pettigrew, Turner, Deboe, and Nelson. From the House, Speaker Reed and Congressmen Tongue, Brundage, and Pierce.

Visitors from South America.

Frederico Maya of Salvador and Carlos Rogers of Chile arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. They will represent their Governments at the Philadelphia Museum and Commercial Congress. Mr. Rogers will also visit the Nashville Exposition in his official capacity.

GRADED TAX BILL KILLED

Gov. Black Disapproves of the Dudley Inheritance Measure in a Memorandum.

RATE NOT UNIFORM OR FAIR

Says Bills Should Show State, City, and County Taxes Separately, and Put the Responsibility Where It Belongs.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Black at 1 o'clock to-day gave out a memorandum giving his reasons for his refusal to approve of the Graduated Inheritance Tax bill, in which he says, after calling attention to the present inheritance tax law and citing the provisions of the bill which he has disapproved of:

It is apparent that this bill makes a radical change in the law. Estates which under the present statute would pay a tax of 5 per cent. might under the proposed bill pay a tax of 15 per cent. Estates which would now pay 1 per cent. might under the Dudley bill pay 10 per cent. For a change so sweeping, even if its effects fell upon all alike, there should be substantial reasons. Conditions have existed and may again when burdens almost overwhelming in the form of taxation were necessary and were borne without complaint. But those were war times, and the conditions then and now bear no resemblance. The State is not in need of money. Its tax rate is comparatively low, and is likely to be less before it is greater. The people will pay next year to the State only $2.67 upon every $1,000 of property. A farm assessed at $2,000 will pay to the State in taxes $5.34.

This bill affects only the State tax, but the State tax is not oppressive; it is the county and city taxes that bear so heavily, and some means should be adopted to make this fact appear. The Legislature is invariably held responsible in the public mind for the tax rate, and yet only once in ten years has the State tax reached $3.50 on a thousand.

Extravagance in Local Affairs.

If extravagance in local affairs were corrected, the tax burden would be greatly reduced, and I believe that the Legislature should require that tax bills and tax warrants should be itemized so as to show the State, city, and county taxes separately, in order to put the responsibility where it belongs, and suggest a remedy for overtaxation. This bill, therefore, cannot be defended on the ground of the State's urgent need of increased revenue.

It has been claimed in support of the bill that personal property to a very large extent now evades taxation. This may be true, but to my mind this bill is not the proper remedy. Personal property is now subject to taxation under the laws of this State. If that law were properly enforced there would be but little evasion. The fault lies with the officers of the law and not with the law itself. It is not denied that personal property in some cases pays its share, and yet this law, in order to reach those who have evaded, would punish those who have already paid. This State ought not to confess that it is powerless to enforce its laws except by grouping the innocent and guilty together and punishing the whole. The operation of the proposed law might impose the most serious hardships in taxing the same estate several times in a short period of time on account of a rapid succession of deaths in one family.

Not a Fair Bill.

The strongest argument against this bill is that the rate proposed is not uniform nor fair. There is no reason why one man's dollar should pay more than another man's. There is no reason why the last million dollars of a man's property should pay more than the first million. The discrimination between the two is a penalty, not a tax.

If this is Constitutional, it ought not to be. Every dollar ought, under the same conditions, to pay the same tax.

Any other theory of taxation is not only unjust, but dangerous. If such a tax as this could be imposed, any other might be. In this country equality is demanded in all things, and taxation must certainly be included.

The experience of last Summer and Fall had a significance which should keep us from following dangerous trails. The country made good its escape then, but the margin of safety was not enough to encourage the doctrine that laws may be passed imposing burdens from which those who pass the laws may exempt themselves. In this country the right of suffrage is carried too far. Dangerous elements from abroad are yearly vaccinated into our population.

Restlessness apparent or just under the surface is far too prevalent. Legislatures depending upon popular vote, are changing every year, and are seldom too conservative. If we are wise we shall adhere to the rule that a man who passes a law must abide by it himself.

The claim that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer is not true, and would have no bearing here if it were. Poverty is not increasing, but the accumulations of the industrious are steadily on the gain.

Neither is it true that the rich receive greater protection from the Government according to their property than the poor. The reverse is probably true. This is illustrated in the case of fire and police and school facilities.

It has been urged that wealthy men may leave the State in case this bill becomes a law. This is a danger which I should not have the slightest hesitation in encountering, providing the bill was just.

Millions of money are brought here every year from every State in the Union to remain permanently, and this increase of money and of most desirable citizens should not be retarded by the adoption of an unwise and unjust policy.

Taxes Should be Equitable.

Taxation should be fairly imposed, even though the rich might prefer to leave the State rather than bear their share, but we should be certain that a proposed act is equitable before we face the risk of driving millions of property now in this State into adjoining Commonwealths. We have already received substantial benefits from the estates of the rich, both living and dead. Those of the living find investments in large business enterprise which afford employment to their fellow-citizens. They encourage public improvements and develop that spirit of activity and progress which improves and enlarges every community.

Furthermore, these splendid charities which are so conspicuous and frequent in this country are chiefly the endowments of the rich and are solely for the benefit of the poor, and under the existing laws these estates, upon the death of their owners, yield large sums of money to the State, having yielded during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, more than $1,750,000.

The greatness, wealth, and power of this State depend in no small degree upon the reasonable certainty, from the character of its people, that its laws will be just and its government honestly administered.

The proposed bill falls in my judgment to correct the evil aimed at, but creates another.

I am therefore constrained to withhold my approval. FRANK S. BLACK.

NEW COMMERCIAL PAPER LAW.

Gov. Black Signs the Important Codification Passed at Albany.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Black this morning affixed his signature to the important codification of the "commercial paper law" of the State. The bill goes into effect on Oct. 1. There are many changes and provisions of importance. The first seven sections are new. Section 1 provides that "this chapter shall be known as the commercial paper law." Section 2 says: "There are six classes of commercial instruments—namely, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank notes, checks, bonds, and certificates of deposit." Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 define the meaning of the classification.

The sections relating to the negotiability of promissory notes, actions by payee, indorsers, and holders of promissory notes, acceptances of bills of exchange, and when bills are deemed accepted, notice of protest, &c., are incorporated without change in substance, but a new section is proposed as a substitute for the one relating to damages or non-payment or non-acceptance of bills of exchange as follows:

The rate of damages to be allowed on protest for non-payment or non-acceptance of bills of exchange drawn or negotiated within this State follows:

1. If such bill be drawn on any person within this State, $2 per hundred on the principal of such bill.

2. If such bill be drawn on any person outside of this State and within the United States, $5 per hundred on the principal.

3. If such bill be drawn on any person and payable at any port or place beyond the limits of the United States, $10 per hundred on the principal.

Such damages shall be received only by the holder of a bill who purchases the same or some interest therein for a valuable consideration, and are in lieu of interest, charges, or protest, and all other charges incurred by and at the time of the giving notice of non-payment or non-acceptance; but the holder of such bill may demand and recover lawful interest on the aggregate amount of the principal sum specified in such bill, and the damages thereon from the time at which notice of protest for non-payment or non-acceptance was given, and payment of such principal sum that the acceptance of such bill demanded.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LAW.

Clause Threatening Weak Bodies with Extinction Stricken Out.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Black has signed Dr. Brush's bill, which amends a law of 1895, that threatened with extinction a large number of Congregational churches in this State. The objectionable clause which is stricken out provided that whenever the "governing body" of the denomination decides that the church has for two years failed to maintain religious services according to the discipline, customs, and usages of the governng body, it can be abolished.

The bill was alleged to be aimed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for certain liberal principles in accordance with orthodox Congregationalism.

The Trustees of the church denied it, but claimed that they took up the matter simply in behalf of the weak churches scattered through the State, of which there are about thirty.

GENERAL BILLS SIGNED.

Many Technical Civil Code Amendments Among the Lot.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Black signed another batch of bills this morning. The list included a large number of technical Civil Code amendments. The list includes:

Senator Guy—Providing for the acquiring of St. James Place by New York City.

Senator Malby—Relating to the disposition of infants' shares in estates.

Senator Lexow—Providing for the authentication of foreign wills and letters testamentary as evidence in the courts of this State.

Senator Tibbits—Providing that the City Clerk of Troy shall take charge of the Justice's Court records.

Senator Lexow—Relating to depositions taken out of the State.

Senator Wray—Providing for the recording of wills probated in other States.

Senator Malby—Relative to jurisdictions of Courts of Special Session.

Senator Malby—Compelling appealed cases to be brought to argument within one year after filing return.

Senator Cantor—Exempting the Montefiore Home in New York from water and other taxes.

Senator Mullin—Changing incorporation act of Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company.

Senator Ellsworth—Extending the time for the payment of the bicycle tax in Niagara County to April 1.

Senator Krum—Changing election law relative to fire districts.

Senator Burns—Providing for publication of election notices in not more than ten newspapers in Westchester County.

Senator Krum—Providing for the support of the poor in Montgomery County.

Senator Ellsworth—Authorizing the County Clerk of Orleans to make and file bonds.

Senator Koehler—Two bills for providing money for the Nassau Hospital, Queens County.

Mr. Brown—Amending the Penal Code relative to violations of negotiable instrument law.

Senator Brackett—To authorize the records of the New York State Weather Bureau to be received and read in evidence in any court of the State.

Senator Guy—Providing for the assessment for laying out East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York City.

Senator Wilcox—Giving the Prison Commissioner power to classify prison buildings and their contents so as to get some uniformity in furnishing.

Senator Stranahan—Relating to services rendered under execution of assignment.

Senator Krum—Legalizing certain fire district elections.

Senator Harrison—James D. Casey escheat bill.

Lincoln's Birthday a Holiday.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Black has signed the bill of Senator Brown creating a new legal holiday upon Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, and amending the Saturday half-holiday act by making it a compulsory half-holiday for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of this State or counties of this State.

old-fashioned lager-beer.

Imperial German Brew

Made from the highest grade malt and hops ONLY, reproducing precisely the purity, flavor, color and body of Old fashioned German Beer.

Brewed and Bottled exclusively by

Beadleston & Woerz

Sample case can be had from your dealer, or will be delivered direct from brewery, 291 West 10th St., New York.

STATE PRISONERS AT WORK.

Order for 1,000 Brooms for the New York Street Cleaning Department.

ALBANY, May 21.—The State prisons are now employing convicts in manufacturing street brooms, and the New York City Street Cleaning Department has made a requisition on the Superintendent of Prisons for 1,000 of them.

The order will be filled promptly, and hereafter under the law all the municipalities in the State will be required to obtain their brooms from the prisons. The Superintendent of Prisons has also received a requisition for chairs and other furniture for the new buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital. This consignment will fill eight or ten carloads.

COLLISION OF CABLE CARS.

Crash on a Lexington Avenue Hill and a Gripman Probably Fatally Injured.

There was a serious accident on the Lexington Avenue cable road on the hill at One Hundred and First Street yesterday afternoon. Henry Koerner, a gripman, was so badly injured that he may die, and several passengers were slightly bruised.

At 3:15 o'clock, while the rain was falling heavily, Car No. 678 was sent from the sheds at Ninety-ninth Street, to remain at One Hundred and Fifth Street as a waiting car for passengers until the storm passed over. Koerner was in charge, and no passengers were aboard. His car was pushed to the top of the hill at One Hundredth Street. The grip was not set.

The brake was depended on to control the speed, but it failed to work, and the car crashed into the rear of No. 153, which was the rear of three waiting at the top of the second hill for the way to be cleared to One Hundred and Fifth Street. The momentum of No. 678 was so great that the platform of both it and No. 153 were crushed in and the gripman was pinned between. The rear car was forced almost on top of the one in front, and a large force of workmen was required to release Koerner. His left leg was fractured in two places, and his head and body were badly cut. It is thought that he has fatal internal injuries. He was removed in an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital. Two men, who were sitting in the rear seat of Car No. 153, were slightly hurt. The passengers in the two forward cars were also shaken up.

Koerner is twenty-one years old and lives at 242 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, where he has a wife and a two months' old baby. The distress of the wife when she heard the news was pitiable, and she followed her husband to the hospital.

O'Grady to Tammany Men.

Tammany Hall men of the Eighth Assembly District held a municipal campaign meeting at Ludlow and Grand Streets last night. Senator O'Grady, in a speech, said a large proportion of the voters of the district are on strike because legislation has put such a gulf between capital and labor. Congressman Bradley and ex-Assemblyman Wissig also spoke.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Col. R. W. and Mrs. Sherringham, Norfolk, England; H. D. Portious, Liverpool, England.

ASTOR—E. Fielding Jones, Glasgow, Scotland; John C. Moody, H. A. Wilder, Boston; F. C. Stevens, Washington, D. C.; George Boos, Munich; J. A. Burleigh, E. A. Myrick, Providence; F. A. Gardner, Chicago; J. Hirata, Tokio, Japan; J. R. Holmes, La Porte, Texas; Carleton Y. Ford, Kingston, Canada.

BARTHOLDI—F. H. and Mrs. Thomas, Boston; A. D. Rogers, Hartford, Conn.; F. A. and Mrs. Warner, Philadelphia.

BREVOORT—A. M. Hall Dehl and D. Wilson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dr. and Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Baltimore; Mrs. Joel R. Reed, Albany.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—K. Inagaki, M. Horig, Japan; Henry T. Abbe, Boston; Mrs. R. McDougall, New Zealand; Aram Hamparzum, Smyrna, Turkey.

BUCKINGHAM—William H. Tallman, Janesville, Wis.; B. A. Bulkeley, Southport, Conn.

ENDICOTT—Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. S. Maine.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frederico Majia, Salvador, and Carlos Rogers, Chile; Ambassador Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.; Senators Thomas C. Platt and John M. Thurston, Washington, D. C.; Judge C. E. Martin, Binghamton, N. Y.; State Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast, Troy, N. Y.; Jenkins Rhodes, Pittsburg; Noah Currie, London, England; Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McShane, Baltimore.

GERLACH—H. F. Smith and family, Detroit.

GILSEY—J. E. Scripps, wife, and family, J. M. Holmes, C. R. Morton, St. Louis; Frank W. Brown, El Paso, Texas.

GRAND—Capt. I. McNutt, United States Army; Fish Commissioner A. N. Cheeny, Glen Falls, N. Y.; W. W. McCrew, Fort Ringgold, Texas; Julian Haugeleby, Santos, Brazil; Dr. S. S. Prosser, Savannah, Ga.; W. H. Pattison, Paris France; Benjamin Olney, Chicago; Charles H. Baker, Seattle, Washington.

GRAND UNION—H. McPherson, Homer Taylor, Montreal; Col. David Scott, Fort Grant, Arizona; Commissioner Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.; U. B. Pell, Rome; W. C. Herrick, Pittsfield, Mass.

HOLLAND HOUSE—William R. Kerr, Otto Young, Judge E. H. Gary, Chicago; W. P. Pollok, Cleveland; A. W. Hartman, Pittsburg; Robert C. Harper, Boston; John Lambert, Chicago; Frank E. Bliss, London, England; Juan Turazo, City of Mexico.

HOFFMAN—G. D. Delprat, London, England; John Lee, Jr., Dublin, Ireland; C. Coppenroth, Tahiti; E. Austin Jenkins, Austin L. Jenkins, Louis L. Jenkins, and W. H. Williams, Baltimore; I. Radcliffe Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Thomas N. Davis, Virginia.

IMPERIAL—John L. Romer, Buffalo; A. W. C. Skilton, Hartford; William H. Crane, Cohasset, Mass.; A. L. Garford, Elyria, Ohio; M. Loeb, City of Mexico.

MANHATTAN—Attorney A. A. Strout, Portland, Me.; Col. John F. Weare, Chicago; George William Esterbrook, Boston; J. M. Van Vleck, Middletown, Conn.; F. E. Gilman, M. P. Montreal; Mayor A. B. R. Sprague and party, Worcester, Mass.; Judge H. G. Bond, Seattle, Wash.; Dr. George A. Upton, Dresden, Germany.

MARLBOROUGH—T. Robestein, Stockholm, Sweden; W. H. Abercrombie, Japan; S. M. Wainwright, Indianapolis.

METROPOLE—D. T. Hart, Waterbury, Conn.; George L. and Mrs. Miller, Williamsport, Penn.; Louis M. Lang, Buffalo; A. R. Pendleton, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Lieut. Gov. C. T. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y.; J. B. Ingalls, A. Frederick Brown, Boston; F. H. Benton, D. A. Jones, New Haven, J. T. Cowan, London, England; P. McCristion, Paris, France; M. F. Walker, London, England.

NETHERLAND—Alfred Strussen, wife, and family, Buda-Pesth, Germany; Augustus Dubeux, Paris, France; K. Korten, Germany; J. McCann, Paris, France; H. Karaplak, Belgium; Th. Jung, Wiesbaden, Germany.

NORMANDIE—Dr. E. G. Ogden, Sing Sing; Edward Everett, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Sub-Manager Robert L. McGlashon, Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Alexander R. Riper, United States Army; W. E. Wood, Utica.

PLAZA—M. Maurier Hutier and Mme. Hutier, Paris, France; J. M. Longyear, M. H. Longyear, Misses Helen, Judith, and "Jack" Longyear, Marquette, Mich.; Frank J. Cannon, Ogden; R. C. Schenck and wife, Dayton, Ohio.

SAVOY—R. T. and Mrs. Cabell, Virginia; Charles Weston and Mrs. Weston, Hartford, Conn.

SINCLAIR—Drs. Edward H. Hamill and Robert L. Burrage, Newark, N. J.

ST. CLOUD—Alfred and Mrs. Carr, Chicago; L. S. and Mrs. Thompson, Hartford, Conn.; E. W. Cody, Schenectady; W. Otis Hall, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Charles S. Ogden, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—R. J. Kay and Mrs. Kay, London, England; M. and Mrs. Thomas, New Haven

TAILORS MUCH DISTRESSED

Many of Them Have Pawned All Their Belongings and Are Without Money or Food.

A FAMILY OF FIVE STARVING

Abraham Goldberg, His Wife, and Three Children Were Dying of Hunger When Rescued by the Police—Chances of the Strikers Reported as Improving.

The chances for the success of the striking tailors were yesterday reported to be improving. Four more contractors offered to sign the union agreement to get their men back again to work.

It was said by the leaders of the strike that a great deal of misery and distress exists among the tailors, who are underpaid when they are working, and whose working season seldom lasts more than five months in a year. Very many have pawned all their valuables and others even clothing and house furniture, and are without money or food. Many of them have expressed their intention to pin their pawn tickets to their coats when they march in the "hunger" strike parade on Monday.

The worst case of distress reported is that of Abraham Goldberg, his wife, Rebecca, and his three little daughters, Annie, aged four and a half years; Beckie, aged three, and Yetta, an infant of twenty months. Before the strike they lived at 36 Norfolk Street. When the strike was ordered Goldberg had no money and went to live with his wife's sister, Mrs. Weinstein, almost equally poor, in the rear tenement 24 Ridge Street.

On Thursday Mrs. Goldberg was taken sick, and soon after the three children were attacked with chills. Goldberg returned in the evening to find them all seriously ill. He was without money to provide medicine or food. Yesterday morning he, too, was attacked. His brother-in-law, Isaac Weinstein, ran to the Delancey Street Police Station and reported the case. Patrolman Coleman, sent to investigate, summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. The faces of all were shrunken and they were suffering from the fever that follows slow starvation. They were too proud to appeal to the neighbors for help and had starved in silence. Father, mother, and children were taken to the hospital, and last night were reported as improving.

Leader Meyer Schoenfeld received yesterday a telegram from the Chairman of the Joint Board of the United Tailors of Philadelphia, stating that the tailors in that city who have been on strike for two weeks, had come to terms with the contractors, but will not return to work until they get the consent of the New York Brotherhood of Tailors. Mr. Schonfeld replied urging them to resume work at once.

Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, who acted as counsel to the tailors during the last strike, has offered his services in that capacity again. He was asked why the contractors who had given cash notes for the faithful observance of their agreement with the union could not be made to pay, and said there is a test case now pending before Judge Goldfogle in the Fifth Judicial District Court. The tailors had nearly 300 cash notes from contractors, who had broken the agreement.

David Lubin of the firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Co. of Sacramento, Cal., called yesterday at the office of the United Garment Makers of America, and gave practical expression to his sympathy by donating $50.

The General Executive Committee of the United Garment Workers has not yet taken any definite action in regard to the strike, but it is expected to do so Monday. One of the members of the committee said the Brotherhood of Tailors had been suspended for non-payment of dues. The brotherhood is also under suspension from the Central Labor Union for a like cause.

The Lithuanian coatmakers, who number 3,000, announced that they will strike today.

The Executive Committee of the Brownsville tailors met at Christopher Street and the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and received delegations from the sailor jacket makers, alpaca coat makers, trousers makers, and knee pants makers, who said their people are all in sympathy with the striking tailors, and are themselves willing to strike. They asked for the appointment of pickets. The Executive Committee said it is not necessary to appoint pickets, and instructed the delegates to make known the matter in all the shops where their men work.

The New York contractors met at 112 Clinton Street and decided to hold a mass meeting at the same place this afternoon to prepare a plan of campaign.

SEEN ON THE BOULEVARD.

A Fall from a Bicycle and a Lesson in Politeness.

A little four-part drama was acted a couple of mornings ago at the intersection of the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue at Sixty-fifth Street. It was very brief, but it was vivid while it lasted.

A young man and young woman were wheeling down the Boulevard together. As they were crossing the car tracks the woman, becoming frightened at an approaching car, lost presence of mind and fell from her wheel. Her escort did not see this at first, and rode ahead, but a lame young man who was waiting for the car did, and he limped over, dragged the woman from the track, and recovered her wheel for her. Her escort in the meantime discovered the accident and returned.

The escort was very solicitous for his companion and made all sorts of inquiries as to whether she was injured or not. The lame young man, who, in the meantime had withdrawn a little to one side, was forgotten. Not one word had been said to him by the woman. Apparently nothing would have been said to him had not another character appeared on the scene.

The couple were preparing to mount their wheels when a young woman in a brown bicycle costume, who had been watching the scene, called out: "I think you have forgotten something." Both the other riders halted at once and turned. "What?" was the man's question. "Not you, but she," answered the brown bicycle girl. "She has forgotten to thank the young gentleman who saved her perhaps from something more serious than a fall from a wheel." The brown girl's cheeks were flushed now, and her eyes snapped.

The other woman froze right up at this. "You will kindly permit me to regulate my own conduct," she answered, coldly. The lame young man, whose car had not yet come up, was the most embarrassed of all, he stammered something about "Nothing—all right," and tried to limp away. The brown girl came right back at the other woman.

"I hardly think any person will care to usurp your power to regulate your conduct," she said, cuttingly; "but I may be permitted to suggest that it is just such a return by women for favors from men that has done away so much with the politeness and courtesy our sex formerly had a right to expect." At this juncture one of the audience of three or four said "Good." That was the curtain cue, and without another word the actors separated.

Capt. E. W. Reed's Trial.

The trial of Capt. E. W. Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes, charged with failing to provide proper food for her crew, was resumed yesterday. Capt. Reed and his wife were both in the court room and listened to damaging testimony. Several witnesses were examined. The last one, Otto Sandstron, testified in an almost unintelligible mumble. He said that all his teeth but two had dropped out in the course of the voyage, and that he had hid them in his chest. Some one had broken open the chest and stolen the teeth. Witness also said that he did not have one good meal on the voyage.

Leona's Captain's License Revoked.

In consequence of the report of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels on the loss of life on the Mallory liner Leona on May 8, off Barnegat, Capt. James Wilder of the Leona has had his license revoked. The finding is that the fire which caused the death of thirteen persons on the day mentioned was due to "neglect on the part of the master in not keeping the watchman in that department in which the steerage passengers were, as required by law."

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? .. .. ..

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

WARNER'S Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

"GENTLE ALICE BROWN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a devourer of THE SUNDAY TIMES. Never a more enjoyed one than of last Sunday. It was excellently excellent, indeed, from beginning to end. I do not flatter. "'Themes' in Massachusetts" was too good for anything, and my girl friends joined me in conniption fits thereat. Would you kindly publish in full next or any Sunday the ballad of which you only give—most tantalizingly—the reminiscently suggestive lines beginning, "A pleasant-looking gentleman, with pretty purple eyes"? Will you? By so doing you would greatly please a coterie of diploma'd girls.

ANNIE S.

Washington Heights, May 18, 1897.

The ballad in question, entitled "Gentle Alice Brown," is one of W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," and is subjoined:

GENTLE ALICE BROWN.

It was a robber's daughter, and her name was Alice Brown,
Her father was the terror of a small Italian town;
Her mother was a foolish, weak, but amiable old thing;
But it isn't of her parents that I'm going for to sing.

As Alice was a-sitting at her window-sill one day,
A beautiful young gentleman he chanced to pass that way;
She cast her eyes upon, and he looked so good and true,
That she thought: "I could be happy with a gentleman like you."

And every morning passed her house that cream of gentlemen,
She knew she might expect him at a quarter unto ten;
A sorter in the Custom House, it was his daily road,
(The Custom House was fifteen minutes' walk from her abode.)

But Alice was a pious girl, who knew it wasn't wise
To look at strange young sorters with expressive purple eyes;
So she sought the village priest to whom her family confessed,
The priest by whom their little sins were carefully assessed.

"Oh, holy father," Alice said, "'twould grieve you, would it not,
To discover that I was a most disreputable lot?
Of all unhappy sinners I'm the most unhappy one!"
The padre said: "Whatever have you been and gone and done?"

"I have helped mamma to steal a little kiddy from its dad,
I've assisted dear papa in cutting up a little lad,
I've planned a little burglary and forged a little check,
And slain a little baby for the coral on its neck!"

The worthy pastor heaved a sigh, and dropped a silent tear,
And said: "You mustn't judge yourself too heavily, my dear;
It's wrong to murder babies, little corals for to fleece;
But sins like these one expiates at half a crown apiece.

"Girls will be girls—you're very young, and flighty in your mind;
Old heads upon young shoulders we must not expect to find:
We mustn't be too hard upon these little girlish tricks—
Let's see—five crimes at half a crown—exactly twelve-and-six."

"Oh, father!" little Alice cried, "your kindness makes me weep,
You do these little things for me so singularly cheap—
Your thoughtful liberality I never can forget;
But, oh! there is another crime I haven't mentioned yet!

"A pleasant-looking gentleman, with pretty purple eyes,
I've noticed at my window, as I've sat a-catching flies;
He passes by it every day as certain as can be—
I blush to say I've winked at him, and he has winked at me!"

"For shame!" said Father Paul, "my erring daughter! On my word
This is the most distressing news that I have ever heard.
Why, naughty girl, your excellent papa has pledged your hand
To a promising young robber, the lieutenant of his band!

"This dreadful piece of news will pain your worthy parent so!
They are the most remunerative customers I know;
For many, many years they've kept starvation from my doors;
I never knew so criminal a family as yours!

"The common country folk in this insipid neighborhood
Have nothing to confess, they're so ridiculously good;
And if you marry any one respectable at all,
Why, you'll reform, and what will then become of Father Paul?"

The worthy priest, he up and drew his cowl upon his crown
And started off in haste to tell the news to Robber Brown—
To tell him how his daughter, who was now for marriage fit,
Had winked upon a sorter, who reciprocated it.

Good Robber Brown he muffled up his anger pretty well:
He said: "I have a notion, and that notion I will tell;
I will nab this gay young sorter, terrify him into fits,
And get my gentle wife to chop him into little bits.

"I've studied human nature, and I know a thing or two,
Though a girl may fondly love a living gent, as many do—
A feeling of disgust upon her senses there will fall
When she looks upon his body chopped particularly small."

He traced that gallant sorter to a still suburban square;
He watched his opportunity, and seized him unaware;
He took a life-preserver and he hit him on the head,
And Mrs. Brown dissected him before she went to bed.

And pretty little Alice grew more settled in her mind,
She never more was guilty of a weakness of the kind,
Until at length good Robber Brown bestowed her pretty hand
On the promising young robber, the lieutenant of his band.

Return of the Monitor Terror.

The United States monitor Terror, which went to Philadelphia to participate in the Washington celebration, returned yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville at 7 P. M.

TWO PROBLEMS FOR PLATT

He Came from Washington Last Night and Met His Lieutenants in This City.

JACOB WORTH'S INDEPENDENCE

The Senator Refuses to Discuss That at Present, but Predicts the Success of Quigg for Chairman—The Attitude of L. F. Payn.

Senator Thomas C. Platt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington last night and found the politicians there talking about two things that will probably demand much of his attention during his short stay in this city—the revolt against the choice of Congressman Quigg to succeed Edward Lauterbach as President of the Republican County Committee and the stand which Jacob Worth, the machine leader of Kings County, has taken in reference to the municipal campaign.

Mr. Worth is credited with the opinion that the Republicans, being the minority party in Greater New York, should not insist upon being permitted to select the Mayoralty candidate, but should indorse any good man nominated by the Citizens' Union or any other centre of opposition to Tammany. Mr. Worth has also been credited with scoffing at the Washington conference and saying that such matters as were considered by that conference should be considered at home and not abroad.

The first man to see Senator Platt upon his arrival at the hotel last night was National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs is conducting the fight for Congressman Quigg. He talked with Senator Platt for a few moments, and then went away, apparently very well pleased. He does not believe that the opposition of Charles K. Lexow, James L. Stewart, Charles H. Murray, and a few others who want to hold a caucus this afternoon will interfere in any way with the success of Mr. Quigg.

Senator Platt seemed to be of the same opinion. Asked if Mr. Quigg would be elected Chairman when the County Committee meets next Tuesday night, he said:

"I cannot say. I am not the County Committee, you know. I don't see who else there is to take the place of Mr. Lauterbach just now. I do not see that there will be much opposition to Mr. Quigg's selection. I don't know where the opposition is coming from."

Senator Platt was asked for an expression of opinion on Jacob Worth's statement. He said that he would not discuss it until he was assured of its authenticity.

Mr. Platt said that he would have been in the Senate on Thursday to vote on the Cuban resolution if he had thought that the Senate would reach a vote upon it during the day. He had been led to believe in the afternoon that the vote would not be reached. He had a general pair with Senator McEnery of Louisiana. On being asked when Congress would adjourn, he said that he could answer that question when he knew when the tariff bill would be passed.

Congressman Quigg was one of the first of the politicians to call upon Senator Platt after dinner. Their talk lasted half an hour. Mr. Quigg absolutely declined to discuss the County Chairmanship question with reporters.

"I will not talk until after Tuesday night," said Mr. Quigg.

Fred S. Gibbs said: "I have been informed that the movement against Mr. Quigg, which will not amount to anything, was inspired by Charles H. Murray. So far as I know, Mr. Murray's reasons are wholly personal. Mr. Quigg will be elected."

Other politicians are claiming that there are influences working back of ex-Police Commissioner Murray in this matter. They point out that Mr. Murray's sponsor in political life was Louis F. Payn, now Superintendent of Insurance. Two years ago Mr. Quigg was in some measure instrumental in bringing about an investigation of Mr. Payn's methods in that office. Mr. Payn has never been credited with a forgiving nature. There are those even who connect Jacob Worth's recent remarks and his friendship for Mr. Payn with this movement against Mr. Quigg. The opponents of the Congressman will probably meet this afternoon.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, approved the views of Mr. Worth on the municipal campaign yesterday. He said that the Greater New York fight would have nothing to do with National politics, and that municipal spoils were often the bane of National parties.

CITIZENS' UNION AT WORK.

Organizing District Associations and Preparing Tuesday's Conference of Workingmen at Cooper Union.

The members of the Labor and Social Reform Committee of the Citizens' Union met at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night and perfected the arrangements for the conference of workingmen which will be held in the meeting room at Cooper Institute next Tuesday night. The indications are that there will be a very large attendance of representative workingmen at the conference.

The Citizens' Union has opened several new Assembly district headquarters during the last few days. The Tenth District headquarters are at 22 First Avenue, the Fourteenth at the corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, the Twenty-second at 883 Third Avenue, the Twenty-third at 1,877 Amsterdam Avenue, and the Thirty-second at 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Association will hold a meeting this evening at 39 East Twenty-third Street to determine upon local headquarters and to perfect the district organization.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Association will meet every Saturday evening at 145 East Eighteenth Street. A special meeting will be held Wednesday evening in the interest of the "adequate school accommodation" plank of the Citizens' Union declaration. Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, the City Superintendent of School Buildings, will deliver an address describing the new and improved methods of constructing schools, and will show numerous designs, photographs, plans, &c., illustrating the subject.

LABOR MEN URGING BRYAN.

They Wish Him to Force the Silver Question on Tammany.

Having failed to get William J. Bryan here on Labor Day, the labor men are now trying to secure him as a Fourth of July orator. The Knights of Labor, at their meeting, at 25 Third Avenue, last night, discussed the matter briefly and referred it to a committee, which will report back on the night of June 4. The avowed purpose of the labor men in urging Mr. Bryan to come is to force Tammany to take position on the silver question before the municipal election. The Knights of Labor expressed sympathy with the striking tailors, but took no other action regarding them.

A call was issued to all attached local assemblies to attend a public hearing on municipal ownership of railroads in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall next Monday.

The Executive Board of the Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters decided to investigate reports of cutting wages and long hours by sub-contractors in the annexed district.

HENRY D. PURROY SPEAKS.

He Says the Nomination of Bliss or Low Will Insure Success.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy declared yesterday that Tammany can be easily beaten this year if a proper union of all anti-Tammany forces can be made.

"There must be a solid union of such forces as seriously believe that the worst calamity that could happen to our new metropolis would be the revival of the corrupt and degrading political control which, for example, recently degraded our Police Department, and which to-day so largely influences the Tammany organization," said Mr. Purroy.

He was asked what he thought of Seth Low or Cornelius N. Bliss for Mayor. He said that the name of either will insure honest metropolitan government, and that the nomination of either will result in success.

New Express train to Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad, commencing May 24th. Consult time-tables for full particulars.—Adv.

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BROOKLYN CITIZENS' UNION.

Call to Voters to Enroll as Members and Prepare for the Municipal Election.

The Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, of which W. G. Low is President, and of whose Executive Committee George H. Fletcher is Chairman, has issued the following address to the public:

"To the People of Brooklyn:

"Fellow-Citizens: Some three years ago the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn took its stand upon the platform of non-partisanship in local affairs and asserted itself as a useful 'organization in the Mayoralty campaign of that time. Since then the principle which it advocates has made much progress, as its wisdom has more and more commended it to thoughtful men. Now the new State Constitution affords a designedly favorable opportunity for its application, in that it provides for a separate election time for the choice of local officials, as far as is practicable. To lend added importance to this momentous occasion in our civic history, it happens that it coincides with the first election for a Mayor of the huge municipality given legal shape by the Greater New York charter. Surely it is the duty of every citizen who values popular government to bestir himself in preparation for such an election.

"The Citizens' Union of Brooklyn therefore urges you to take advantage of its existence, and whatever prestige it may have gained in the past, and to make your influence felt in an organized way, by enrolling yourself as a member of it. This can be done by signing an enrollment blank and sending it to, or leaving it at, the Citizens' Union Headquarters, Room 30, Germania Savings Bank Building, 375 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn. This also entitles the signer to membership in the proper local organization nearest to his residence and to all the rights appertaining to such membership."

Shepardites' New Clubhouse.

The National Civic Club, composed of adherents of the Shepardite organization, formally opened its new clubhouse at 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening. It is substantially furnished throughout, and contains the usual equipment of a well-regulated club.

GOLD MEN MEET IN CHICAGO.

National Sound Money League Plans for a Campaign of Education.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Executive Committee of the National Sound Money League held two sessions to-day and laid plans for the dissemination of gold-standard literature throughout the country.

Men of money from all sections were present at the conference, and the financial standing of the league for the next four years was guaranteed. Plans were discussed at the first session for conducting a campaign of education for the next year and a half, preparatory to the next Congressional elections, and Vice Presidents for the various States were chosen.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock, and the meeting took up the question of disseminating the gold-standard doctrines. The Monetary Commission was generally commended, though no official action was taken in regard to it. Chicago will be the centre of the movement, which will be directed largely toward the West.

A CANAL CASE IN COLORADO.

John E. Searles's Company May Take the Moffit Suit to the United States Court.

DENVER, Col., May 21.—Probably the most important case brought before the Supreme Court of the State during recent years is that in which David H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank of this city, and other Colorado millionaires are pitted against John E. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, and other New York capitalists, combined as the Great Plains Water Storage Company. The suit was brought by Mr. Moffat and others on an application for a perpetual writ of injunction restraining the defendant company, its officers, and agents, from attempting to assert any right of possession, management, or control in the La Junta and Lamar Canal, or from in any way interfering with the rights of the New La Junta and Lamar Company in that property, and also to nullify a contract entered into by Receiver W. C. Burke of the La Junta and Lamar Company and the storage company, which empowers the Eastern syndicate to use the canal for all time in conveying water from the Arkansas River to their reservoir system in Kiowa and Prowers Counties. The value of the property involved in this litigation is in the neighborhood of $600,000.

The La Junta and Lamar Canal has its head gates in the Arkansas River a short distance above La Junta, and runs down the river for a distance of 113 miles, covering for irrigation purposes about 100,000 acres of land. This property, through the failure of the Colorado Savings Bank, came under the control of Mr. Moffat, to whom as a corporation it is indebted in the sum of nearly $100,000. The canal was placed in the hands of a receiver, and three months ago Judge Northcutt, sitting at Trinidad, granted an order whereby the water right owners petitioning might enter into a contract with the New York parties to enlarge the canal without consulting the Moffat interest.

Of course, Mr. Moffat fought the issue when it came up in court, but the case was decided adversely to him, because it was shown that the majority of the water-right owners, who, to an irrigation canal, hold the same position as a first mortgage bondholder does to a railroad, had consented to the proposition to allow the strangers to come in and use the canal to their purpose under the Carey law.

The Searles interest had no intent of taking profit from the land owners under the Lamar Canal, their only purpose being to enlarge it so that it might supply these farmers with water and at the same time act as a feeder to their reservoirs on the Big Sandy, which were to supply water for the Amity Canal, of which they are sole owners.

The matter remained in abeyance until the recent visit of Mr. Searles to Colorado, when he ordered 300 men to work, carrying out his agreement to enlarge and repair the canal. Immediately the Colorado interest brought suit. The case came up for hearing a few days ago, and in announcing an opinion later, the Supreme Court denied the injunction prayed for, to restrain the Great Plains Company from interfering with the Lamar Canal. The Court, however, gave relief to the plaintiff by issuing a writ of supersedeas. This instrument practically serves the same purpose as an injunction, and brings to an end for the present the extensive work started by the storage company. Those interested in the Colorado end of the fight were compelled to file a bond of $50,000 to cover damages, and the defendant's attorneys gave notice of a motion to take the case to the United States Court of Appeals.

A PRESBYTERIAN ISSUE

Gen. Harrison Addresses the General Assembly in Regard to the Building in New York.

DEACON M'DOUGALL OPPOSED

The Matter Made a Special Order for To-day, When the Report in Favor of Keeping the Building Will Probably Be Adopted.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to-day considered the report of the Committee on the Presbyterian Building on Fifth Avenue, New York. The committee, in its report, says: "We conceive our only duty to be to confer with the two boards and to advise as to the course to be pursued in connection with the new Presbyterian house. The committee finds that there is no pending offer from any one to buy the property, nor has there been since the first meeting of this committee.

"Whether the property on Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, as well as that on Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, should be sold or not, are matters which, under existing conditions, may be properly and safely left to the determination of the two boards. The application of the money derived from the Stuart estate toward the erection of the new building was not an illegal use of such money."

A financial statement in regard to the Presbyterian Building was also read. It showed that 90 per cent. of the office portion of the building is already rented. On April 1 the actual rental amounted to $82,438 out of total rental value in the entire building of $125,353, or over 65 per cent. On the above basis income account showed a credit balance of $707 over all expenses. When entirely rented, there will be a net income of $48,000, or 5 per cent. on the investment of the bonds in the building. The cost of the building was $1,760,000, and the equity of the boards in the building is $880,000, there being mortgages of $900,000 upon it.

Deacon McDougall's Report.

At the close of the reading of the report notice was given of a minority report, to be presented by the one member of the committee, Deacon McDougall of Cincinnati.

After speaking of the authority of the committee, the report proceeded to give an account of the acquisition of the old property of the boards, at 53 Fifth Avenue, and also of that at Twentieth Street. The report proceeded to show a real indebtedness of $1,290,000 on the new building. Special stress was laid upon the offer of Mr. John S. Kennedy of New York to take the building off the hands of the Church, laid before the assembly in 1896. The obligations of the boards to employ the legacies of Mrs. Robert Stuart as a permanent fund for the work of the Church was set forth. The right to dispose of the Lenox homestead, at Twelfth Street, was conceded, but the advisability of a return to the old building was insisted upon.

The Assembly listened with eagerness through the reading of about sixty octavo pages, and showed a desire to hear the whole case.

Gen. Harrison Speaks.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Assembly, the floor was granted to ex-President Harrison, a member of the Committee of Eleven.

It was not denied, he said, that circumstances might arise which would make the sale of the new building advisable, but for the present things should remain as now. It was stated that the policy of the Building Committee had been fully approved by the Assembly of 1894. The Committee of Eleven, when it met, found there was no proposal from any one to purchase the building, and that to order its sale would be to depreciate its market value.

It was admitted that $15,000 should have been added to the cost of the building, as interest, but that was offset by $25,000 which should be charged to rental for space occupied by the Boards of Missions. It was also contended that under normal circumstances the income will be sufficient to furnish a sinking fund to provide for the cost of the building. The recommendation of the committee only contemplated the retention of the building until the present conditions ceased and did not bind future action.

At the close of Gen. Harrison's remarks, Elder McDougall continued reading his long report, interjecting remarks in reply to the previous speaker, till called to order by a Commissioner. The report was received and a motion made to substitute it for the majority report.

The speaker did not follow Dr. McDougall in his legal argument as to a trust created by the will of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, but stated that eight lawyers of the committee of eleven united in opposing the view of a single practitioner.

The expiration of the session caused the matter to go over till morning, when it was made the special order for 11:30.

John Wanamaker Applauded.

The evening session was devoted to a public meeting of the Board of Publication and Sunday School Work. Dr. Withrow presided. Addresses were made by Dr. James A. Weidon, Superintendent, and two Sunday school missionaries, the Rev. Joseph Brown of Wisconsin and Mr. R. F. Sulzer of Minnesota. Members of the Assembly had their first opportunity to hear John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and he was greeted with rounds of applause.

Chairmen of Committees.

The Chairmen of committees were announced as follows: Vice Moderator—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Bills and Overtures—Dr. John Withrow, Chicago; Judicial Business—Dr. Henry C. Minton, San Francisco; Church Policy—Dr. Robert F. Sample, New York; Home Missions—Dr. John D. Hewitt, Emporia; Foreign Missions—Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia; Education, Dr. Stephen W. Dana, Philadelphia; Publication and Sabbath School Work—Elder James Yereance, New York; Church Erection—Dr. George F. Whitworth, Seattle; Theological Seminaries—Dr. Clarke Hill, Chicago; Ministerial Relief—The Hon. James A. Mount of Indiana; Freedman—Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Asheville; Aid for Colleges—Dr. George L. Spining, Orange, N. J.; Correspondence—Dr. Byron Sunderland, Washington; Benevolence—Dr. Wilson Phraner, New York; Narrative—Dr. Maurice D. Edwards, St. Paul; Temperance—Dr. A. R. Olney, West Troy, N. Y.; Leave of Absence—David R. Moore; Mileage—Elder W. W. Fisk, Philadelphia; Finance—Elder James M. Ham, Brooklyn.

Anthony Larceny Trial Resumed.

The trial of D. E. Anthony, a lawyer, for grand larceny, was resumed before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday morning. Anthony was appointed receiver for the National Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a Director, and is accused of retaining certain funds which came to his hands in that capacity. He examined all the witnesses himself yesterday, though he has retained R. J. Haire as advisory counsel. The Secretary of the Empire Life Insurance Company testified to having sent Anthony a check for $250, which he is alleged not to have turned over.

Denies the Engagement.

The announcement that Ensign George L. P. Stone of the monitor Puritan is engaged to Miss Marie Conde, daughter of Swits Conde, a rich manufacturer of Oswego, N. Y., has resulted in Mrs. Conde issuing a public denial that such engagement exists. Miss Conde is one of last Winter's débutantes, and met the young naval officer at a reception at hmer mothers' house.

Policeman E. A. Masterson Reinstated

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday restoring Eugene A. Masterson to the Police Department. He was dismissed on Jan. 25, 1895, after a trial before Commissioner Sheehan, on several charges of disorderly conduct in a liquor store. The court holds that he did not get a fair trial. Justices Rumsey and Ingraham dissent.

For Nervous Exhaustion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. L. Turner, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

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With every Boy's Suit sold, long or short trousers (wash suits excepted), we present a Standard, or a Veeder Cyclometer.

We guarantee lowest prices, immense variety, latest styles, and perfect garments in fit and finish. Every article our own make—try us. Also a Cyclometer with Men's Wheel or Golf Suits.

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OPEN THIS EVENING.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:17	Moon rises 12:13

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	.....	Gov. Isl'd	12:20	H. Gate 2:09
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:42	Gov. Isl'd	1:17	H. Gate 3:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alps, Fortune Island, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Ycatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Aurania, Liverpool	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 22 and up to June 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 22.

Aral, Shields, May 6.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, May 14.
Craigearn, Shields, May 5.
Picqua, Gibraltar, May 7.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 19.
Talisman, Barbados, May 13.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 15.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, May 8.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 15.
Spree, Bremen, May 15.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Creole, New Orleans, May 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May —.
Ludgate, St. Lucia, May 16.
Nomadic, Liverpool, May 14.
Orizaba, Havana, May 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Fulda, Genoa, May 13.
Manitoba, London, May 13.
Mongolian, Greenock, May 14.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 15.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Critic, Dundee, May 12.
Curacao, Maracaibo, May 17.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 19.
Menemsha, Antwerp, May 12.
Wakefield, Gibraltar, May 11.
Yumuri, Havana, May 22.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Amerika, Christiansand, May 14.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 15.
Lahn, Bremen, May 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, May 15.
Scotia, Gibraltar, May 12.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, May 19.

Arrived.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool May 12 and Queenstown 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:28 A. M.

SS Westmeath, (Br.,) Johnson, Hamburg May 7, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Costa, Lisbon, &c., May 1, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah May 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg May 13, Southampton and Cherbourg 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 A. M.

SS Crefeld, (Ger.,) Bruns, Bremen May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon May 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railway Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:48 A. M.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg May 5 and Havre 8, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Mayaguez, &c., May 4, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Lesseps, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Havre May 4 and Dartmouth 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M.

Brig Curacao of Windsor, N. S., Olsen, Savanna, La., 20 days with logwood to J. W. Wilson & Co.—Vessel to Foulke & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 22, at 12:30 A. M.—Wind north,

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS

Twenty-five hundred of them will be placed on sale this morning at ten o'clock

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Yesterday's prices 50c and 75c. Not a Shirt Waist in the lot that doesn't sell regularly at 75c or more. Some up to $1.25. Figured and striped percales and fancy lawns.

WOMEN'S GLOVES. Imported by Hilton, Hughes & Co., and in bond when we bought this Store. Only want to sell Gloves with our own trade-mark. Therefore the following unprecedented offerings:

Women's pique kid Gloves, 3 and 4 buttons, white, tan, butter and pearl. Original $1.75, then $1. They go today at FIFTY CENTS.

Mousquetaire Gloves. 12-button length, suede in the new shades of tan, mode, pearl and wood, that were originally $1.75, will be sold to-day at FIFTY CENTS.

The same as the above, 16-button length, that were originally $2.25, will be sold to-day at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

WOMEN'S SHOES. Bicycle Boots, kid-skin, chocolate and black, $2.25. Not matched under $4.

Oxford Ties, ten varieties, all the new shapes, dark brown and black, $2. A high standard for $3 Shoes.

WOMEN'S HATS. Imported straw Sailor Hats, 35c; regularly 50c. Bicycle and Walking Hats, cloth and straw, tastefully trimmed, $1 to $5.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS. Last of lots—popular styles. Perfectly tailored—handsomely finished. Sizes 3 to 12 years. Prices drop to quick selling point to square stocks. Comparisons are with yesterday's prices.

$3.50 FROM $5—Of fine worsted, navy blue, trimmed with red-and-black soutache; some with white-and-black soutache and flat braid; others with nine rows black silk soutache.

$4.50 FROM $6 AND $7—Of rough serge; sage green and Havana brown; extra large collar, blouse made in one piece; seven rows silk soutache, silk-embroidered shield.

$4.50 FROM $6—Fine all-wool black rough serge, nine rows silk soutache on collar and shield; very stylish.

CANDIES. Made in our own factory and absolutely pure.

The finest Mixed Candies, 60c a pound.

Mixed Chocolates, regularly 30c; here at 20c a pound.

French Cherries, cream dipped, chocolate covered, regular 50c, 20c a pound.

PARASOLS. New, elegant Sun Screens, to go thus—

$1, WERE $1.25 TO $2.25—Of India silk, white with colored border, white and black with embroidered and grenadine ruffle.

$1.20, WERE $2—Of changeable taffeta silk, three styles stripes, brown, red, navy, green and plum.

$1.50 WERE $2.25 TO $3.75—Of India silk, black-and-white and figured; also, white brocaded taffeta; double grenadine ruffle.

$2.50, WERE $4.25 TO $5.—Of white India silk, handsomely trimmed with polka dot grenadine.

All have natural wood handles. Fetching styles—most positive bargains.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS. Fine quality frames, beautifully trimmed; $3, $4 and $5 for the $5, $6 and $7 sort. Models of style.

MEN'S CLOTHING. Ready-made Serge Suits, tailored to make the most critical men feel comfortable in them. Blue and black.

AT $12—Of fine quality serge, coats half lined; colors guaranteed.

AT $15—Of fine quality serge, broad facings, seams of coat silk taped, silk back in vest. Very nobby.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS. Nobby styles, all-wool materials, at $3.75, reduced from $5 and $7.50. Too cheap to be duplicated. All sizes to-day.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS, Shipment expected yesterday delayed by mislaid freight car. You may expect them by ten this morning. FIFTY CENTS for $1 and $1.50 Summer Shirts.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. Rich black satin Neckwear at HALF PRICES. Regular 50c, $1 and $1.50; are 25c, 50c and 75c. Puffs, Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Ascots and straight Ties.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE. Just the blood of the finest Lake Erie grapes, a little sugar added—and no other foreign substance. Free from alcohol. Quarts, 50c, $5.50 doz.; pints, 25c, $2.75 a doz.; half-pints, 15c, $1.75 doz.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

FENN WON THE TROPHY.

Captured the Worthington Whitehouse Silver Golf Cup at the Knollwood Country Club.

Arthur H. Fenn carried off the big trophy—the Worthington Whitehouse Silver Cup—at the Knollwood Country Club, Westchester County, yesterday. The consolation prize, given by Paul Gibert Thebaud, was won by Lawrence E. Van Etten, one of the best and steadiest players in the Knollwood Club. In the morning Fenn beat S. D. Bowers by 6 holes and 5 to play. The scores of each are:

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto—									
Out	6	5	7	6	6	5	4	3	5—46
In	6	3	5	5	4	5	6	4	3—40
Total									86
S. D. Bowers, Otsego—									
Out	7	5	5	6	6	7	5	3	5—49
In	7*	5	4	6	4	6	6	4	3—45
Total									94

*Approximated; not played out.

A. M. Robbins, a St. Andrew's golfer, who last year was a Class B man, but who has made rapid improvement this season, beat his opponent, H. M. Harriman, one of the best Knollwood golfers, by the same score—6 holes and 5 to play. In the afternoon he gave Fenn a warm race for the trophy. Their scores are:

Arthur H. Fenn—									
Out	6	5	4	5	8	5	4	4	5—46
In	5	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	4—40
Total									86
A. M. Robbins—									
Out	6	6	7	6	4	5	6	6	6—50
In	6	3	4	5	4	4	6	5	3—35
Total									85

The summaries of the day are:

Worthington Whitehouse Cup Tournament.—Semi-final Round—Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto, beat S. D. Bowers, Otsego, 6 up and 5 to play; A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat H. M. Harriman, Knollwood, 6 up and 5 to play. Final Round.—Fenn beat Robbins, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolidation Tournament.—Semi-Final Round.—N. C. Reynal, Knollwood, beat F. A. Wathew, Lakewood, 1 up; Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood, beat Paul Gibert Thebaud, Knollwood, 6 up and 5 to play. Final Round.—Van Etten beat Reynal, 2 up and 1 to play.

To-day the thirty-six-hole handicap for the Knollwood Club Cup will be played. Over seventy entries had been received at the clubhouse last night.

TRAVIS BEATS RENNARD.

Meadowbrook Handicap Leads to Another Tie and Close Golf.

The tie-off golf contest yesterday on the Meadowbrook links to decide the winner of last Saturday's handicap event was a remarkable and singular exhibition of golf. W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I., and J. C. Rennard of the Tuxedo Golf Club were the opponents, and after a second tie, Travis won the match. It was close golf from the start, and no better has ever been seen on the Meadowbrook Club links. The result of the round was another tie—exactly the same scores made by each last Saturday. Then nine more holes were played, and Travis won by four strokes. His record of two strokes for the fourth hole in the final tie-off round establishes a record for that hole. The scores are:

W. J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club—									Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Out	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—48		
In	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	6	4—42		
									90	7	83
J. C. Renwood, Tuxedo Golf Club—											
Out	4	4	7	3	3	6	5	8	5—45		
In	5	4	6	4	5	6	4	5	7—46		
									91	8	83

Extra nine holes:

Travis	4	4	6	2	5	4	6	7	6—44	4	40
Renwood	6	4	6	4	5	4	6	8	5—48	4	44

POUGHKEEPSIE RACES CHANGED.

College Crews to Start Below the Bridge and Row Up the River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 21.—H. S. Van Duzer, representing Cornell, Harvard, and Yale, with Dr. Walter Peet, formerly Columbia's coach, and Assistant Manager White of the Cornell Navy, arrived at Highland to-day on a special train. In the party was General Passenger Agent Lambert and Superintendent Bradley of the West Shore Railroad. The gentlemen were met by H. S. Reynolds, W. H. and V. Frank, and Thomas Ransom, and taken over the course in the tug Susie. There had never been any idea of changing the course until it was found that the tide would be running up the river at the time set for both of the Cornell-Harvard-Yale races. The local committee was and is still strenuously opposed to rowing up the river, because of the difficulty that sightseers will have to see the finish, and it wanted the race set for earlier in the afternoon. The college men are unwilling to row earlier, because of the probable heat and risk of rough water, so it was decided that the four-mile race, on June 25, will start a mile and a half below the bridge and end two and a half miles above the bridge.

This makes the start half a mile below the present finish line and the finish half a mile below the starting point at Crum Elbow. The Cornell-Harvard-Yale freshman race on June 23 will start a quarter of a mile blow the bridge, and finish one-fourth of a mile below the clearwater ice house, making a two-mile course. All of the races will take place at 4:30 P. M.

MAN MURDERED IN BAYONNE.

The Prisoner Claims that He Shot in Self-Defense.

While working alone in his delicatessen store, 666 Avenue D, Bayonne, yesterday, John Sauerbrie was shot by James Marks of Newark, and died within twenty minutes. Marks was arrested at the store door, and was identified by the dying man.

Marks admitted the shooting, but said that he shot in self-defense.

According to John S. Haver, the only witness, Marks came into the store and demanded possession of the premises. He formerly lived there with his parents, his father having died about two years ago, leaving no will. The mother, a resident of Elizabeth, was appointed to administer the estate, and rented the premises to Sauerbrie. Young Marks is a painter and has been living in a Newark lodging house. His mind is impaired, owing to an accident some years ago. He had a delusion that the property belonged to him.

Sauerbrie yesterday ordered Marks out of the store, but to no purpose. Sauerbrie at the time was cutting a sausage. Sauerbrie then started toward Marks and tried to push him out of the store. He was still holding the knife, but made no attempt to use it. Marks drew his revolver and fired a shot that went wide. He fired a second time, hitting Sauerbrie in the breast. Marks is thirty-two years old and single. Sauerbrie leaves a wife and three children.

CANADA'S FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

The British Government's Approval Announced at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Richard Cartwright announced that he had received an official communication from her Majesty's Government stating that the arrangements of the fast Atlantic line had been approved of. The contract is made with Peterson, Tait & Co. of Newcastle to perform this Atlantic service.

The stipulated speed is about 20 knots per hour, say 500 knots per day from port to port. The subsidy from the Dominion Government is to be $500,000, with about $250,000 added by the Imperial Government. The announcement was well received by the House.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

The Second Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment Practiced in the Rain.

MEN DRENCHED TO THE SKIN

Company B Carried Off the Honors Both in Marksmanship and in Volley Firing.

The Second Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, consisting of Companies B, E, F, H, and K, under command of Major C. H. Smith, occupied the range at Creedmoor yesterday. In spite of the disagreeable weather, the men did some good shooting. It rained so hard at times that the targets were almost totally obscured.

Company B carried off the honors, both in marksmanship and volley firing, scoring a general figure of merit of 66.34 per cent., the highest made by any company in the regiment this year. The boys had a particularly hard time of it yesterday, as they had not taken their overcoats with them, and they were drenched to the skin before they finished shooting. The weather cleared almost immediately after the volley firing, and the march to the train was made under a perfectly clear sky.

To-day five companies of the Twenty-second and four companies of the Twenty-third Regiment will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yds.	60 Yds.	Total.
Major C. H. Smith	2 3 2 4 5—16	4 3 2 5 2—16	32
Capt. W. D. Bell	4 4 2 3 4—17	5 2 5 4 3—17	34
Capt. J. K. Oliphant	5 4 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 2 3—17	39
Lieut. M. A. Rafferty	4 2 4 8 4—17	4 2 3 2 2—13	30
Capt. W. L. Hazen, Co. B	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 2 3 3 4—15	32
First Lieut. W. S. Beekman, Co. B	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 5 4 3—17	32
Second Lieut. W. R. Hill, Co. B	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 2 2 4 2—14	33
First Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, Co. B	4 3 5 5 4—21	4 2 5 3 3—17	38
Capt. J. H. Wells, Co. F	5 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 4 2 2—14	33
First Lieut. W. L. Goldsborough, Co. F	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	31
Capt. W. I. Joyce, Co. H	4 4 4 4 5—21	2 3 3 3 0—11	32
Capt. Frank Keck, Co. K	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 0 4 3 2—13	30
First Lieut. T. C. Clarke, Co. K	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 4 3 3 0—12	30

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. Major W. D. Pierson	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 5 3 0 3—14	32
Regt. Q-Master W. L. Murray	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 4 4 0—14	31
Battalion Q.-Master W. S. Gleason	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 2 4 3 3—15	33
Com. Sergt. W. A. McGalliard	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 2 2—14	30
Ord. Sergt. J. Hunter	3 4 3 4 3—18	2 2 2 4 3—13	31
Hosp. Steward B. J. Kraft	5 5 3 3 2—18	2 3 3 2 2—12	30

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Corp. A. E. Canterbury	4 3 5 5 3—18	2 3 3 2 2—12	30
E. C. Dunning, Jr.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 2 4 4 2—16	35
E. A. Robinson	4 4 4 4 4—19	2 3 0 5 3—13	32
J. M. Levy	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 4 0 4 3—15	32
C. S. Hickok	3 3 4 3 3—16	2 4 4 3 3—16	32
W. P. Hickok	5 5 4 3 2—19	3 4 0 3 2—12	31

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. F. H. Weyman	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 2 2 3—15	31
Q. M. Sergt. L. J. Blauvelt	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 0—15	30
Sergt. W. C. Haskell	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 2 2 3 3—12	32
Sergt. A. T. Hill	4 3 2 3 4—16	2 3 3 4 4—16	32
Sergt. C. F. Boynton	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	37
Sergt. J. E. Carroll	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 5 4 4—21	40
Corp. W. T. Evans	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 3 3 3—16	36
Corp. W. Tindale	4 5 5 3 5—22	2 3 0 2 3—10	32
Corp. W. J. Johnes	3 5 5 4 4—19	2 5 4 4 3—18	37
Corp. L. M. Sweet	3 4 3 5 3—18	0 5 3 4 5—17	35
Corp. G. F. Frost	4 3 3 5 5—20	4 3 4 2 2—15	35
Corp. J. Eben	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	37
Corp. C. E. Taller	2 3 3 4 5—15	3 5 5 5 4—22	37
Lance Corp. I. H. Parker	5 5 3 0 5—18	4 5 3 4 0—16	34
Lance Corp. C. G. Gordon	4 5 5 3 4—21	4 5 5 4 3—21	42
Lance Corp. W. P. Boland	3 4 3 3 4—17	0 5 4 4 0—13	30
E. H. Benedict	0 3 5 5 4—17	4 3 4 4 0—15	32
G. L. Babcock	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	41
J. P. Cochrane	4 4 5 4 3—20	0 0 3 3 4—10	30
R. S. Carman	2 3 4 2 5—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	32
S. Cochrane	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 2 5—18	38
J. D. Clark	0 4 4 4 3—15	4 3 0 4 4—15	30
C. W. Reas	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 2 4 2 4—16	34
G. A. Rowlandson	0 3 5 4 5—17	2 4 4 3 2—15	32
E. V. Smith	3 4 2 4 3—16	0 3 4 4 3—14	30
W. F. Smith	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 3 4—15	35
J. H. Schmidt	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 3 3—18	39
W. Sutton	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 4 0—14	33
A. Wollner	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 2 2 4 3—15	30
F. H. Zoller	5 4 4 5 4—22	0 5 0 0 3—8	30
J. Milne	3 2 3 4 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
P. Depew	3 4 3 5 5—18	4 4 2 2 5—18	36
F. Tschappe	4 4 2 3 4—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
H. W. Remack	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 0 4—14	30
J. D. Merritt	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 4 4 0 4—15	30
H. T. Wilson	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 2 3—16	35

COMPANY K.

First Sergt. R. F. Freeman	3 2 4 3 5—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
Sergt. G.V. Steffen	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
Sergt. D.T. Tonsill	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 3 3 4 2—16	36
Sergt. F. A. Brockway	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 2—15	33
Corp. J. W. Fraser	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 3 0 3 3—12	33
Corp. E. A. Rohdenberg	4 2 2 4 4—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	32
Corp. A. T. J. Rutterhoff	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	32
E. A. Brener	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 4 3 4 3—17	32
J. L. Brener	2 5 4 4 4—19	5 4 3 2 0—14	33
F. Bohlig	3 3 4 4 2—16	4 4 0 3 3—14	30
F. Buell	4 4 2 3 2—15	3 3 4 2 4—16	31
J. T. Beveridge	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
R. J. Baumann	4 5 3 0 4—16	3 0 5 3 3—14	30
J. A. Carr	2 4 3 4 5—18	3 3 4 0 3—13	31
M. Y. Carr	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
J. Cramer	3 4 3 4 2—16	4 3 3 2 4—16	32
W. F. Carson	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
R. Faulkner	3 4 3 4 4—18	2 0 5 3 3—13	31
L. Feller	2 5 4 5 4—20	2 2 4 2 0—10	30
A. Ferber	5 3 4 5 3—18	4 0 3 4 4—15	33
R. Fox	3 4 3 4 2—16	3 2 3 4 5—15	31
W. Fogarty	2 4 2 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 2—17	32
J. Fennesey	4 3 2 5 4—18	4 4 2 2 0—12	30
G. Graf	5 4 3 5 4—21	4 3 4 0 0—11	32
F. Grebbins	4 3 5 4 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—17	34
C. Goulden	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	31
J. W. Judd	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	31
T. Kenpey	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 3 0 3—12	31
W. Leopold	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 4 4 5 0—17	34
O. F. Lloyd	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 4 5 3 3—18	35
W. McClurg	3 3 4 4 4—18	2 3 4 3 5—17	35
A. N. Moore	4 5 3 5 3—18	4 3 2 4 4—17	35
W. B. Moran	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 2 4 2 4—16	32
C. Mulliken	3 4 5 3 5—20	0 3 3 4 2—12	32
J. Ochs	4 4 4 2 4—18	0 3 3 4 4—14	32
R. Schoeneman	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 2 3 3 5—17	34
W. G. See	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 4 5 0 2—13	32
W. R. Steinmetz	3 4 3 3 5—18	5 4 4 2 2—17	35
F. W. Taylor	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 0 3 4 2—11	30
G. Von Kromer	3 5 5 4 3—18	3 3 0 3 4—13	31
C. J. Webster	4 2 2 4 3—15	4 3 5 5 2—18	33
L. Wehdebrock	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 3—18	33
W. C. Wilson	3 5 4 4 3—17	4 5 3 4 0—16	33
H. C. Ziegler	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	31

Volley Firing.

Company B, 82 men—98 bulls, 160 centres, 137 inners, 73 outers. Percentage, 43.88.

Company E, 33 men—23 bulls, 41 centres, 45 inners, 33 outers. Percentage, 19.59.

Company F, 33 men—24 bulls, 60 centres, 67 inners, 42 outers. Percentage, 28.66.

Company H, 56 men—37 bulls, 60 centres, 68 inners, 59 outers. Percentage, 23.

Company K, 58 men—36 bulls, 74 centres, 87 inners, 47 outers. Percentage, 27.18.

Summary.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and staff	4	4
Non-commissioned staff	6	6
Hospital Corps	6	6
Company B	79	79
Company E	37	14
Company F	37	37
Company H	61	36
Company K	60	46
Total	290	228

General Figure of Merit—Company B, 65.34; Company E, 23.52; Company F, 52.08; Company H, 37.21; Company K, 48.98.

"Sim" Glover Wins in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—The twenty-five-bird shoot for the championship of America and The Kansas City Star Cup was this afternoon won by "Sim" Glover of Rochester, N. Y.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Fast Track and Good Fields at Churchill Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—With good fields and a fast track the sport was above the average at Churchill Downs to-day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Rheinstrom, 98 pounds, (C. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Czarowitz, 101, (Connors,) 10 to 1 and 5½ to 1, second; Hats Off, 98, (Dupee,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Volax, Irby B., Fillbuster, L. W., True Light, and Equinox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap; one mile. Soufflé, 107 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won; Ben Holladay, 118, (Clayton,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Loki, 122, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:41¾. Evanda, Egbart, Letcher, Sharon, and Elusive also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Uarda, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won; Martha H., 110, (Clayton,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Flora Louise, 110, (Burns,) even, third. Time—0:49½. Queen of Hurstburn, Mamie Trust, Tallilwanda, The Red Filly, and Santeuse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Frank Fehr Stakes. One mile. Dunois, 88 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Canero, 95, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1 and even, coupled with Cavalero, second; George Rose, 97, (Wilhite,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Caveiro, Reprieve, Break O'Day, and What Next also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Official, 105 pounds, (McHugh,) 2 to 1, won; Cob, 105, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Rastus, 106, (Connors,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Socket, George Krats, Florence, Fan Feronade, and Mac Ivor also ran.

At the Newport Track.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 21.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. W. C. T., 109 pounds, (K. Clayton,) 2 to 1, won; R. Q. Ban, 115, (Campbell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Shuttlecock, 107, (Everett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Nat B., Gooding, Irksome, Alice W., and Susie B. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Elsina, 99 pounds, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, won; Sierra Gorda, 117, (Randall,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ora Lee, 99, (McDowell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Eligitha, Lylis, Mamie Doyle, Beuzetta, Katie L., Can Remember, and Lucy B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sangamon, 96 pounds, (A. Lewis,) 2 to 5, won; Fred Barr, 108, (Sheedy,) 9 to 5 and out, second; Razendylie, 98, (Stockwell,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Billy Arnold and King Morgan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Umbrella, 110 pounds, (W. Jones,) 5 to 2, won; Joe Clark, 110, (C. Graham,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Dorothy Lil., 105, (Nutt,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:54¾. Rasper, Miss Frances, and Wolsey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Dunbar, 105 pounds, (Hart,) 3 to 1, won; Skillman, 105, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bonfour, 102, (James,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Alabaster Babe, Judge Quigley, Usher, Onaga, Orme, Doc Dodds, Camperdown, and Governor Sadler also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Suydam, 106 pounds, (H. Williams,) 1 to 3, won; The Planet, 105, (Campbell,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Gray Eclipse, 105, (Dale,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Carroll Donder, Brossart, Little Nigger, and Winthrop also ran.

Entries for Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Our Johnny	109	Azure 103
Passover	108	Collateral 103
Loch Glyn	108	Contractor 103
St. Bartholomew	108	Euphemia L. 101
Thomas Cat	108	Atlantus 100
Purse Proud	107	Petrel 100
Braw Lad	106	Dr. Jim 95
Bromo	105	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs, straight.

Previous	122	Great Bend	112
George Keene	117	Harper	112
Blarney Stone	117	Warrenton	112
Brentwood	112	Lady Cooper	109
Ocean Blue	112	Kenmore Queen	109
The Dominican	112		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Deerslayer	126	Volley	110
Maurice	123	Tom Cromwell	108
Lake Shore	119	Belleport	95
Dutch Skater	110	Knight of the Garter	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies', for fillies, three years old, of $3,500. One mile.

*Winged Foot	120	Divide	114
Leonore	114	*Chio	114
Lady Mitchell	114		

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—The Claremont Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500. Six and one-half furlongs.

Lehman	133	George H. Ketcham	119
Gotham	132	Mirage	114
Brandywine	126	Blitall	104
Tremargo	125	Trillette	100
Tinge	124	Lonsdale	98
The Swain	123	Hurl	95

SIXTH RACE.—The International Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, of $2,000. About three miles.

Lady Raymond	172	Decapod	144
Duke of Abercorn	161	Baroness	139
Marcus	147	Thackeray	139
Mars Chan	146	Erie	137
Mill Boy	144	Tripoli	135

MURDER'S SEQUEL IN ILLINOIS.

Wife of Klingbell Sues the Man Who Sold Him the Liquor.

CHICAGO, May 21.—On the call in Judge Brentano's court to-day was the case of Caroline Klingbell against Julius Miller, a suit brought by Case & Hogan, attorneys, to recover $10,000 for the support of the plaintiff and her four minor children. Attorney Thomas S. Hogan said to-day that the case is the first of its kind ever brought in the State of Illinois.

Caroline Klingbell is the widow of "Fred" Klingbell, who died some time ago in the Joliet Penitentiary while serving a term of fourteen years for murder. Suit is now instituted for the purpose of compelling Julius Miller, the saloon keeper who is alleged to have sold him liquor the day he killed Ferdinand Schmeikle. Klingbell stabbed Schmeikle in Miller's saloon, in Grand Crossing, April 16, 1893. Klingbell had been in the saloon drinking for some time, and was intoxicated, it is said.

The prosecution will ask that Miller be compelled to pay $10,000 for the support of the widow and her four minor children.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Wet Grounds and Cold Weather Again Prevent the New York-Cleveland Game.

BALTIMORE AGAIN DEFEATED

Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Boston Were the Victors in the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Minor Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	19	5	.792
Cincinnati	18	7	.720
Pittsburg	15	7	.682
Boston	13	10	.565
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	13	11	.542
Louisville	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	10	13	.435
New York	7	11	.389
Chicago	7	16	.304
Washington	6	15	.286
St. Louis	5	19	.208

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Louisville—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 6.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 5.
At St. Louis—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 1.
At Cleveland—No game; wet grounds.

To-day's Games.

Boston in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
New York in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Chicago.

Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—Both teams made the same number of hits and errors to-day, but the Brooklyns' hits were made timely, and the Louisville team's two misplays were costly. Griffin, Jones, and Shindle did great work with the stick. Dexter took Pickering's place in the eighth inning. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8
Louisville	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 4. Base hits—Brooklyn, 13; Louisville, 13. Batteries—Brooklyn, Payne and Grim; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—In Philadelphia's ninth inning, when the game was well won by Pittsburg, Hawley sent two men to base on balls. Orth's single filled the bases, and Delehanty's three-base hit scored three runs and tied the score. Orth, who had gone into bat for Wheeler, had to pitch the game out. He hit one batter, gave a base on balls, and then made a wild throw, letting in the winning run. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt; Philadelphia, Orth, Wheeler, and Clements. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—The Baltimores were again defeated by the Cincinnatis in an exciting game, the latter making three runs in the eighth. McGraw was again put out of the game by Umpire Sheridan, Reitz going to second and Quinn taking McGraw's place at third. Attendance, 8,000.

BOYS HOLD AN ELECTION

Members of a Club in a Free Reading Room Vote Like Their Fathers.

ELECTION LAWS ENFORCED

Primaries Held, Registration Required and an Exciting Campaign Conducted — Picturesque Posters Put Up—The Eagle Party's Overwhelming Victory.

"Wot's your name?"

"Why, you knows me name, Skinner."

"Course I do, but thut's wot I must ask you. Reg'stration clerks allus do."

"Ah, g'wan; y'ure gittin' fresh wit' me."

"You don't vote then."

"Well, Jacob Spandel," (this very reluctantly.)

The name Jacob Spandel was called out, approved of, found properly registered, and a blanket ballot was handed to the owner of it, who retired to a secluded place, and quickly emerged and deposited the folded ballot in a box. Then he walked away from the polls, swollen up with pride.

The occasion was an election, which was held last night at the Boys' Free Reading Room of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, 112 and 114 University Place. About 500 boys of the neighborhood belong to "the club," as they call it, and the managers of the place want to instruct them as well as amuse them. They have begun to teach them the election laws of this State by practical application.

Three offices have been allotted to the boys, the First Vice President, who has the privilege of introducing all lecturers and entertainers to the audience, as well as presiding at the meetings; the Second Vice President and the Secretary. The term of office is six months, and last night the second election was held.

"The boys did not understand it at first," said Frank A. Curtis, the Superintendent of the room, "but now they are picking up rapidly every point. There are tickets on the ballot to-night. The emblems are respectively an eagle, a bell, and an anchor. Primaries were held last week and registration days followed. Every clause of the law is to be carried out so far as I know."

The polls were on the third floor of the building, but one became aware that an election was being held long before he reached the stairs. In the halls on the first floor, at every turn of the stairs, and on the landings were boys who canvassed for their candidate."

"Say, Jimmy, you know me. Vote for Garvin for Vice President?"

"Don't you do it, Jimmy! He's' no good. Robby Moore lives on the same street you do."

"Jimmy" was non-commital, and escaped up stairs, leaving them all in doubt. Every boy who went up stairs went through the same experience, and some even suffered more trouble.

In the main hall were the managers of the parties, surrounded by their lieutenants and henchmen.

Signs were hung about the room such as as these, "Vote for the Bells and Get Satisfaction," "Vote for Robert Moore for First Vise-President." Other candidates were denounced by name as "no good." The Eagle signs ran to poetry:

"Are we in it, I should smile;
We are in it all the while.
We will win, I should guess;
Eagle, Eagle, yes, yes, yes."

The election booth was arranged according to law. The two registration clerks, John Flynn and Gilbert H. Carr, neither of whom was fourteen years old, sat at a long table with the registration books before them. Herbert Welch was the ballot clerk, while Isadore Gilbert preserved order and guarded the ballots. The three tickets were headed by John Garvin, Harry Stein, and Robert Moore.

Very few election crimes were reported. Two boys attempted to vote without being registered, and were summarily ejected. The Eagle party won by the overwhelming majority of 23, about 80 votes being cast in the two hours the polls were open. The First Vice President-elect is John Garvin, the Second Vice President Charles Barth, and the Secretary, Edward Aaron. Amid shrieks, yells, and demonstrations almost as wild as in grown-up elections, the result was announced and the boys went home.

INDEPENDENT JACOB WORTH.

The Astute Old Leader Feels His Power, and Will Use It for Kings County.

Jacob Worth's action in not attending the Platt conference in Washington has met with the approval of his admirers in the rank and file. The astute old leader feels his power, and he intends to throw his weight where it will do the most good for himself and his Kings County followers. He took pains yesterday to let it be understood that he desires no fight with Senator Platt. He would rather be friendly than not, and if Platt, so one of his followers said, will declare for a fusion ticket, even not dictate to Kings County, then Platt can have Worth's support.

Mr. Worth is known to have said that Seth Low would make one of the strongest candidates that could be put up on a fusion ticket. Either Low or Benjamin F. Tracy, Worth said, and he added that should Low head the ticket he would have his heartiest support. Of the two, Tracy is liked best by Worth, and it is known that he is in active communication with Worth on the Mayoralty question, but it is nevertheless true that Tracy would be mercilessly sacrificed if the situation demanded it. Worth figures that with Kings County's 132 votes, and from the number of fusion men among the 201 delegates of this city, that he can control the convention in favor of a fusion candidate for Mayor, and that same ticket must, according to his programme, carry a Brooklyn man as Controller, and whatever else is obtainable.

The ideas of Worth were diplomatically stated yesterday by Sheriff Buttling, his chief lieutenant, who said:

"The organization in New York must show that it has some ideas. There are factions there as well as here, and it is not yet certain which will predominate. Thus, Lauterbach has led the straight Republican nomination element, but there is a growing feeling that this will not do, and many of his followers are falling by the wayside, coming over to our views that the only possible hope of success lies in a strong fusion of all elements against Tammany. Every day and every week will add to this number of adherents of the fusion policy, and nothing is to be gained by us in rushing into conferences that may all have to be upset later on."

FULL POWER FOR MAGISTRATES.

Decision That the Police Courts May Try Cases of Intoxication.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that Magistrates have jurisdiction in cases of prisoners accused of drunkenness.

The case was that of Hugh Gallagher, who appealed from a sentence of thirty days for intoxication. His counsel contended that such cases should be tried in Special Sessions, but the Court holds otherwise.

Will Not Testify Against Hickey.

The witnesses against Policeman Michael J. Hickey, accused of taking bribes several years ago to refrain from reporting obstructions of the sidewalks by fruit merchants, appeared before Police Commissioner Grant yesterday, the Board of Police Commissioners having decided to try the accused man. They evaded questions, and said if they gave Hickey any money it was as a present. The charge was founded on evidence given before the Lexow Committee.

Used a Rifle to Kill Himself.

Peter Kelly, who was a Government storekeeper employed at the Atlantic Docks, committed suicide at his home, 713 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. He was fifty years old, and lived with his daughter, who kept house for him. In the pocket of Kelly's coat a letter from C. G. Duryea, a Deputy Collector, was found, notifying Kelly of his discharge.

Parade of Col. Waring's Men.

The annual parade of the Street Cleaning Department will take place Thursday afternoon next. The paraders will march on both sides of the city, beginning at Eighth Avenue and ending on Avenue A. The reviewing stand will be at Madison Square, and the column will pass around Grainercy Park and Tompkins Square.

CONSTRUING THE PELL WILL.

Evidence for and Against the Claim That the Testator Was a Resident of France.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, resumed yesterday taking testimony regarding the will of the late John Augustus Pell. The will leaves the entire estate to Mr. Pell's daughter, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, on condition that she live and travel only in Europe. Mrs. Phelps is an American citizen, and claims that this clause prohibits her from exercising her rights, and asks the court to construe it. Another point to be determined is Mr. Pell's domicile. He lived in France almost continually after 1865. The estate is valued at $7,000,000.

A deposition by Ellen Theresa Corcoran, concluded yesterday, states that Mr. Pell often declared that Paris was his home, and that he would never return to America. Several objections were made to admission of Mr. Pell's statements on the ground that he had once been legally declared insane in this country.

Depositions by Mrs. Walden Pell of Paris and Louis Crox, a sculptor, state that Mr. Pell frequently alluded to Paris as his home and ordered a monument and a burial place in the cemetery at Pau, France.

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, executor of the estate and the plaintiff in the action, took the stand, identified the will, and testified to Mr. Pell's almost continuous residence in Paris since the early sixties. The will of Mrs. Pell, however, put in evidence, stated that she considered both her husband and herself residents of America and sojourning in Europe. In answer to questions, Col. Cruger said that all the beneficiaries under the will are Americans; that much of the property disposed of is in this city, and that when he offered the wills for probate he considered the testators Americans. The hearing was continued until Monday.

SHOT HIMSELF BEFORE HIS WIFE

She Had Repeatedly Refused to Live with Him Again.

Theodore Plath, forty-one years old, who was formerly employed as janitor of the building 2,180 Second Avenue, where he lived, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver in his wife's room, on the second floor of 122 East Third Street.

Plath and his wife separated about one month ago, and she took a furnished room in the Third Street house. Plath called upon her every day, and urged her to return to him. She always refused. On several occasions Plath threatened to kill her unless she lived with him again. Early last evening Plath called upon his wife. He once more urged her to return to him, and when she declined he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired two shots at her. He then turned the weapon upon himself, and sent a bullet through his head over the right eye. Both of the shots which he had aimed at his wife missed their mark.

THE BAPTIST MISSION DEBT.

Plan Discussed at Pittsburg for Securing Mr. Rockefeller's $250,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 21.—When the question of adopting a plan to raise the balance of the money necessary to obtain the $250,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller is taken up Saturday by the Northern Baptist Missionary Societies, now assembled in convention in this city, it is probable a suggestion offered by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, that all the Baptist missionary societies combine and employ the same agents to collect for all the societies will be agreed to.

The money thus collected would be paid into a general treasury and divided pro rata between the societies in proportion to the size of the debt of each.

This plan, if adopted, would result in a reduction in the number of collectors to such an extent that at least $75,000 in salaries and expenses would be saved during the year.

The American Baptist Publication Society to-day elected the following officers: President—Samuel A. Crozier, Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents—Edward Goodman, Illinois; Joshua Levering, Maryland; the Rev. Dr. George F. Horr, Jr., Massachusetts; the Rev. J. W. Sarles, New Jersey; Secretary—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowland, D. D.; Treasurer—B. F. Dennisson; Recording Secretary —The Rev. Dr. J. G. Walker.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

West End Presbyterians Will Have a Series of Meetings.

Members of the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of their Sunday school in a series of meetings which begin to-morrow. There will be an anniversary sermon at the morning service by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, and a special Sunday school service in the afternoon, which will be addressed by members of the committee who organized the school.

On Monday evening the Rev. Drs. Kerr Atterbury, Marling, and Ketcham will speak. A reception Tuesday evening by the officers and teachers of the school will conclude the celebration.

The Sunday school has an attendance of nearly 1,100. The church will celebrate its tenth anniversary next February.

"May Walk" Across the Harlem.

The Sunday School Association of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has appointed the following committee to take charge of the annual "May walk" of the association, to be held on Thursday next: John F. Steeves, Otho G. Angle, James G. Martin, Henry E. Murgatroyd, W. H. Price, J. H. Tienken, D. B. Detweiler, C. Q. Sheldon, Paul Brenner, Charles D. Steiner, and C. B. Chave. It is expected that there will be at least 3,500 children in line. They will march in three divisions, the first being composed of schools below One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, of which James G. Martin will be marshal; the second of schools between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, with W. H. Price as marshal, and the third, all schools above One Hundred and Seventieth Street, in charge of J. H. Tienken. At 2 o'clock exercises will be held in the various Sunday schools and churches, and at 3:30 o'clock each division will be ready to parade. The line of march will be about the same as last year, and the general assembly in St. Mary's Park. After the march the schools will return to their respective churches, where refreshments will be served by the teachers.

New Pastor Will Preach To-morrow.

For the first time in six months services will be held in Trinity Methodist Church, Roebling and South Fourth Streets, Williamsburg, to-morrow. When the present pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, was appointed by the conference recently held in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, a number of the congregation objected to the assignment by the Bishop. The result was that the congregation was divided into two factions. The forces which opposed Mr. Robinson locked the church doors and would not allow the newly appointed minister to hold services in the church. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and was tried by Judge Maddox, who sustained the appointment made by the conference and issued a writ compelling the opposition forces, led by Frederick Cicheu, to repone the church. There is great rejoicing among the locked-out parishioners.

New Bishop for Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 21.—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Rhode Island, at its annual meeting June 8, will choose a Bishop Condjutor of Rhode Island. Following close upon the action of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop Clark of this diocese has given his consent, and leading churchmen of Rhode Island are now casting about for a suitable man for the assistant. Bishop Clark is, next to Bishop Williams, the oldest Bishop of his communion. He was consecrated in 1854. He came from a strong Presbyterian family, was educated at Yale, and took his theology from Princeton. He was an assistant at St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, and at Trinity, Boston, and was rector of Christ Church, Hartford, when elected Bishop of Rhode Island.

Dominican Nuns' Celebration.

Nuns of the Dominican Order are preparing for their annual celebration of Corpus Christi Day, at Hunt's Point, this State. That feast day occurs this year on Thursday, June 10, and ceremonies of an uncommonly interesting character have been arranged for that occasion. Archbishop Corrigan and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church are expected to take part in the celebration.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for Summer Outings of Some of the Pastors in This City and Brooklyn.

MOST CHURCHES TO BE OPEN

Where Some of the Clergy Will Go for Their Summer Rest, and Provisions that Have Been Made to Fill Their Pulpits.

Summer plans of leading New York and Brooklyn pastors and churches are now about complete. With few exceptions churches are to be kept open, and in one case evangelistic work is to be inaugurated.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this city, will be closed from the middle of July to the first Sunday in September for painting and repairs. The Rev. Dr. John Hall will not leave the city until near the end of July.

The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan goes to his country home, at Copake, early in June, but the Church of the Heavenly Rest will be kept open all Summer, with Assistant Rector Williams in charge.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will close with the services on the second Sunday in June and not reopen until September. The Rev. Dr. Faunce has not yet decided upon plans for his vacation.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown is going to Cooperstown, N. Y., but the assistant clergy will maintain the services at St. Thomas's, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant goes abroad in June, and the assistant clergy will keep open the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

The family of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, are in Oxford, but return in July, when the vicar will go to St. Agnes's Summer home, on the Hudson, and look after parish fresh-air work.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst goes abroad as usual, but the new assistant, the Rev. E. H. Rudd, will supply the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The vesper service will be taken up again in October. The church will be closed during August for cleaning.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian will exchange pulpits during June, July, and August with the Rev. E. G. Thurber of the American Chapel, in Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church is to attempt evangelistic work and church services and Sunday school will all be maintained.

The Rev. John Balcolm Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, goes to the Jersey and Connecticut coasts and the Rev. James Hunter, the assistant, will keep up three services and Sunday school on Sunday and midweek service on Wednesday.

The West Presbyterian, in Forty-second Street, will be closed all Summer, but its branch, the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Sixty-sixth Street, west of the Boulevard, will be open.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton has taken for a term of years Linlithgow Island, Alexandria Bay. The congregation of the Divine Paternity will worship in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow and the succeeding Sunday. After that services will be discontinued until Oct. 1.

At the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, the evening service will be omitted. The rector, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Barbour, will spend some time at Good Ground, L. I.

The Rev. Mr. Ackworth is going to California, and the Rev. Mr. Shepard will go to a Connecticut coast resort.

Calvary Presbyterian Church in Harlem will be open for one service only. The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, the pastor, will spend some time at Edgehill Farm, Sherburne, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer goes to Stamford, Conn., and St. Bartholomew's will be closed during August. During Mr. Greer's absence the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Babcock.

St. Mark's, at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, will be open mornings only during July and closed during August. St. Mark's Chapel will be kept open. The services are in charge of the new vicar, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Rylance being abroad to remain until September.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Collegiate Reformed Church will go to East Hampton, L. I. The Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach from July 1 to the middle of August, and the Rev. John L. Clark from mid-August to the first Sunday in October. No services will be omitted.

Five large Harlem churches will combine for union services as last year. These are the Mount Morris Baptist, the Church of the Puritans, St. James Methodist, the Harlem Presbyterian, and the Pilgrim Congregational. Each congregation furnishes the clerical supply for two Sundays. For the first five services, beginning July 4, the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, will be used, and for the five succeeding Sundays the Harlem Presbyterian, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Virgin is going to his farm at West Chelmsford, Mass and Dr. Bitting will spend the Summer at Luray, Va., where he had his first pastorate.

The Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, will be closed from the middle of July to September. The Rev. Dr. Kettridge goes on his vacation early next month, but a supply has not yet been decided on.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Baptist Church will summer at Northfield, Mass., and his pulpit will be filled by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor.

The Rev. William M. Grosvenor goes abroad as chaplain of Bishop Potter, but regular services at both the Church of the Incarnation and the Chapel of the Reconciliation will be maintained. Thomas Davies, Jr., a son of the Bishop of Michigan, and a member of the graduating class at the General Theological Seminary, is to become an assistant at the Incarnation. He goes abroad with his father immediately after graduation, and will begin work in New York in October.

During July and August there will be preaching only in the morning at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson will preach during July in Chicago, and spend his vacation at Craigsmoor in the Shawangunk Mountains. The Rev. G. W. Mead, one of the assistants, will supply his pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. T. Elsing of the De Witt Memorial goes to his farm in August, but the services will be uninterrupted at his church.

The Rev. G. M. Shott of the North Baptist Church is going to the Green Mountains and his supply will be the Rev. A. J. Diaz.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman is to preach this Summer in City Road Chapel, London, at Manchester, England, and Montreal, Canada, and to lecture in the English Summer schools. The services at the Metropolitan Temple will go on, the preacher being the Rev. Dr. Holden of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Rev. W. D. Sexton of Bethany Church, Detroit, will have charge of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian services this Summer. The church will be closed during two Sundays in August, and the Rev. Dr. McEwen will take his usual vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, will Summer on the New Hampshire coast and in his camp in Canada. His pulpit will be filled by Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

The Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant in East Forty-second Street, will spend July and August on Cape Cod, and the Rev. Robert Barbour will preach for him.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church is going to Canada in August. His supply will be the Rev. R. F. McMichael.

The Rev. John C. Bliss of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church goes to Norfolk, Conn., during August, and his supply will be the Rev. Jacob Norris.

St. James's Lutheran Church will be closed during July and August. The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder goes as delegates to the General Synod, which meets in Mansfield, Ohio, in June, and will spend some of his vacation in the Berkshire Hills.

The Rev. C. L. Goodell of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, is going to his country home, in Dudley, Mass., during July and August. The preachers at Hanson Place will be the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig, the Rev. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College, and the Rev. Dr. Brodbeck of Boston.

The Rev. Robert B. Hull, Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will go to Northfield and Chautauqua.

St. Ann's, Brooklyn Heights, will be open as usual, the parish clergy taking the services, but the Rev. Dr. Alsop will be absent at Mount Desert from mid-July to mid-September.

There will be only the morning service at the Church of the Good Shepherd from July till September, the rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, going to camp in the woods of Pike County, Penn.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be closed during August for repairs. During the absence of Dr. Lyman Abbott, the preacher will be the Rev. Horace Porter.

The Rev. Dr. Brewster of Grace Heights is going on his vacation after the last Sunday in July, when the services will be conducted by the assistant, the Rev. J. F. Aitkins. The Revs. James B. Dunn, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, and Benjamin F. Parliman of Glen Cove are to preach for the Rev. A. B. Prichard of Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church while he visits relatives in Iowa.

The Rev. Dr. Henson of Chicago is to preach at the Baptist Temple while the Rev. Cortland Meyers is absent in San Francisco.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow of Chicago is to preach July 4 and July 11 in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis, July 18 and July 25, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago during the month of August. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gregg, is in Egypt and Palestine.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the new President of Union Theological Seminary, preaches his last sermon as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on the first Sunday in June, and goes to his Summer home in Massachusetts to rest.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs goes toward the end of June to Divinity Hill, Shelter Island. The Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam goes to Scotland at about the same time, and the Rev. Dr. John Fox, after the close of the General Assembly, goes for a long rest to Kentucky. The congregations of these three pastors combine in union services, to be held in the Reformed Church, on the Heights.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 23.

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SUBJECT—The Conference at Jerusalem. Text—Acts, xv., 1-6, 22-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they.—Acts, xv., 11.

Last week we saw Paul and Barnabas on their return journey to Antioch. Having scattered the Gospel seed as they went out, they bent their energies on their return to its cultivation and to the keeping down of weeds which would check its growth. Hence their exhortation was, "Continue in the faith"—in other words, keep close to Jesus Christ. That would make their growth healthy and fruitful.

This exhortation was needed, because, as they said, "we must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God," (xiv., 22.) It was not probably persecution or suffering of body which the Apostles feared for their disciples. But it was "tribulation," an "affliction" or "pressure" upon the mind and soul, a spiritual temptation—which would most surely cause the young plant to wither away. Our Lord Himself appears to make some such distinction between "tribulation" and "persecution," (Matthew, xiii., 21.) Either of them is likely to bring the good seed to a fruitless end. Such a "tribulation" or trial of faith is now brought before us.

When Paul and Barnabas reached Antioch they "gathered the church together" to hear "all that God had done with them, and how He had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles." (v. 27.) They had nothing to say about what they had done, but what God had done. And the special thing upon which they dwelt with a glad emphasis was not that the door to the Jewish Church, or even to the Christian Church, had been so wonderfully and fully opened, but that "the door of faith" had been. Any heathen man might enter into all the covenanted promises of God through that door. It was now standing wide open. For a "long time" they continued to declare this great fact. (xiv., 28.) How long is not recorded.

But after a while "certain men came down from Judea" (v., 1,) with another thought. They taught the Gentile believers in Antioch, "except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved." This at once produced doubt and anxiety. They had entered the door of faith, and now they were told that faith in Christ was not enough. They must also enter the door of circumcision, and fulfill in their own persons all that that implied. They must "do the whole law" (Gal. v., 2-3,) or else "they could not be saved." In other words Christ had not fulfilled the law for them, but they must fulfill it for themselves. The key to open the door of life was not "believe," but "do."

As for Paul, he had been brought up as "a Pharisee," as "an Hebrew of the Hebrews," as concerning zeal for the Law of Moses second to none. By all his training he would naturally be expected to fall in with this idea. But he had seen Jesus Christ as his all-sufficient Saviour, and in Him he saw the Law of God perfectly satisfied, and God Himself reconciled to him "the chief of sinners." To belittle this great fact in any way was a new and unwarranted doctrine. It aroused his most intense indignation and most earnest protest. In all his preaching he had been presenting Jesus Christ, in His life, His death, His resurrection, and His ascension, as accomplishing a perfect work for the salvation of the sinner, and God had set His seal to this message by gifts of the Holy Ghost whenever he declared it. And now, these men came saying that the work of Christ was not perfect and complete, but must be made perfect by something that the sinner himself could do.

Paul Denounces False Teachings.

Such teaching Paul at once most emphatically denounced, and the teachers of it he branded as "false brethren." They were spies in the camp of God's children, secretly seeking to bring them into slavery. The idea of yielding to them stirred his soul to the very depths. "To whom we gave place by subjection!" he exclaimed. "No! not for an hour!" he replied.

It was nothing to him that they came from Jerusalem, or that they claimed in some sense to represent the Apostles, "whatsoever they were," he says, "it maketh no matter to me." (Gal. ii., 2-6.) He would have done and said the same things if the whole college of the Apostles had been present.

Such a radical difference of views could not be reconciled. Some third party of recognized wisdom, and uninfluenced by local feelings, must decide between them. So it was "determined that Paul and Barnabas, and certain others of them shou'd go up to Jerusalem unto the Apostles and elders about this question." (v. 2.) A direct "revelation" from heaven, either to Paul alone or to the assembled church, induced and confirmed this determination. (Gal. ii., 2.) So leaving Antioch, with Barnabas and Titus and other brethren, Paul set out for Jerusalem. Everywhere on the road where there were believers, they declared "the conversion of the Gentiles," and "caused great joy unto all the brethren." (v. 4.)

Arrived at Jerusalem Paul says he first held a private conference with "them which were of reputation," and fully "laid before them the Gospel" he had preached "among the Gentiles." (Gal. ii., 2-3 R. V.)

Then a full meeting "of the church and of the apostles and elders" (v. 4) was convened, and to this whole assembly Paul and Barnabas publicly and fully "declared all things that God had done with them." "But," they added, "there rose up certain of the sect of the Parisees, which believed, saying that it was needful to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law of Moses." Thus the whole question at issue was laid before the assembly, both what God had done and what man had taught. It excited great attention and interest and discussion.

Salvation a Common Platform.

And when there had been much disputing, Peter rose up and made apparently the first clear argument on the subject. He rehearsed briefly but fully the story of his interview with the household of Cornelius and all that related to it. He told how his prejudices against the Gentiles had been removed, and how he had proclaimed to them the Gospel, and then he added: "God which knoweth the hearts bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as He did unto us, and put no difference between us and them." In the matter of salvation, he was convinced that Jew and Gentile stood on one common platform—God "purifying the heart of the Gentile just as He purified the heart of the uncircumcised Jew—by faith," (vv. 8, 9.) With this clear demonstration before them, he closed his address by boldly asking: "Now, therefore why tempt ye God to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear? But we believe through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they," (vv. 10, 11,) we and they alike, "through grace," without any reference to the question of circumcision.

After this eloquent and convincing argument of Peter from facts in his own experience, Paul and Barnabas, each in his turn, told again of the "miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them." (v. 12.) Not a voice was heard in reply.

Then the Apostle James, who apparently presided, arose and addressed the meeting. Taking up the fact that had clearly been brought before them, that God had indeed visited the Gentiles and taken "out of them a people for His name" (v. 14,) he went on to show that it was in entire accord with God's revealed plan as set forth in "the words of the prophets." In testimony of this he quoted from Amos ix: 11, 12. Then he declared his judgment—and the judgment was evidently cordially approved by the whole assembly—"that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God," (v. 19.) If God accepted them without circumcision, neither they nor any other men had any right to require them to be circumcised. This settled the matter for the time. It was not merely the judgment of men, but it also "seemed good to the Holy Ghost." (v. 28.)

As a matter of apostolic and fatherly counsel, however, James suggested that it would be well to write to the Gentile converts "that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood." (v. 20.) This suggestion was at once accepted by "the whole Church." So a general letter was written to "the Gentiles in Antioch, and Syria, and Cilicia." (v. 23.) It entirely repudiated the "false teachers." It fully indorsed Paul and Barnabas and upheld them in all their work and teaching. And it urged certain things upon the Gentile converts for their security, peace, and usefulness. These they said were "necessary things," not "necessary" to secure salvation, but "necessary" to prove that salvation had been secured. By observing "these necessary things" they would separate themselves most effectually from everything connected with heathenism, from its worship, its social enjoyments, and its vices. And they would show themselves to be "a peculiar people, zealous of good works," (Titus ii: 14.)

Simple but Sublime Truth.

Thus the first great question which commanded the attention of the Christian Church was decided. It was not a question raised either by unbelieving Jews or by idolatrous heathen. It never is. It was raised by "certain of the sect of the Pharisees, which believed." (v. 5.) They were men honestly and earnestly anxious to lead holy lives, but who counted such lives as meritorious before God for the purposes of salvation—as if any holiness in man could, in any degree, be a substitute for the obedience of Christ, the Son of God! They believed in Jesus as the Saviour, but not as a Substitute. They could see that he died "for" them, in the sense of "on their behalf," but not in the sense of "in their stead." "The vail" was still "upon their heart," (2 Cor., iii.: 13-15,) and Paul does not hesitate to call them "false brethren," (Gal. ii.: 4) "brethren" indeed because of their church connection, but "false" because they believed and taught falsehood.

They are just as numerous and just as active in the Church to-day as they were in the days of Paul and Peter. Any one who knows himself to be a sinner to accept God's free grace in Jesus Christ. I once sat by the bedside of a dying man pointing out to him the great redemption.

"And is that all?" said he. "Am I simply to believe on Jesus Christ?"

"Yes," I replied. "The word of the Gospel is, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.'"

"But it seems too simple. It is too little for such a sinner as I to do."

And then he closed his eyes and thought. But he soon opened them, and with a look of peace he said:

"Yes; it is all that I can do. I believe."

And so he died rejoicing in this simple but sublime truth.

By the life and death of Jesus Christ—God's own Son—the Law of God was fully satisfied. In Holy life the righteousness it demanded was provided. By His shameful death, the penalty it exacted was paid. No one else has done or ever can do either of these. Hence it is vain for men to rest on anything but the finished work of Christ. Nothing can take its place as its equivalent. Nothing can stand by its side as its equal. Nothing can be coupled with it as its helper. The Gospel places Christ first, Christ last, Christ always, Christ alone. "There is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts iv., 12.) It is an Almighty Saviour, and an everlasting Saviour to all who put their trust in Him.

Questions on the Lesson.

What was the exhortation of the Apostles, and how does it connect this lesson with that of last week?

What did the Apostles report on their return to Antioch, and to what did they call particular attention?

What did certain Jews from Jerusalem teach, and what was its significance?

How did this conflict with Paul's teaching, and how did he act concerning it?

What was the result of this radical difference?

What did Paul do on his arrival at Jerusalem?

How was the question brought before the whole Church afterward?

What did the Apostle Peter say on the subject?

What did Paul and Barnabas then repeat?

Who presided at this meeting, and what was the decision reached?

Was the decision simply that of men?

What more did the Apostle James suggest?

What was the character of the letter written, and in what sense were the recommendations "necessary things"?

By what class of men was this first question which vexed the Church raised, and what was their difficulty?

Why do men stumble at God's free grace, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of the work of our Lord Jesus Christ?

STATEN ISLAND SUMMER MEETINGS.

Some of the Details of the Prohibition Park Assemblies.

The programme for the seventh season of Summer meetings in University Temple, National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, has been issued. In it are included evangelistic services, camp meetings, revival meetings of the Volunteers, and conferences of religious and other organizations. The work will begin on May 28 with the annual convention of the Richmond County Sunday School Teachers' Association. The teachers will be addressed at 3:30 P. M. on methods of work. Mrs. James S. Ostrander of Brooklyn is to speak on "Suggestions for Better Work in the Primary Department." In the evening, at 7:45, an illustrated lecture entitled "Egypt and Palestine" will be given by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler.

The services on Decoration Day (May 30) will be at 3 P. M., when the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., the Rev. Wilbur F. Wood, and others will make addresses and J. H. Burke will sing. These services will be under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic posts and Sons of Veterans of Staten Island. Dr. Dixon will hold evangelistic services every afternoon and evening from May 30 to June 4.

Camp meetings of the New York State Holiness Association will begin June 18 and continue to the 27th. Seven services are to be held every day. The Rev. C. J. Fowler, President of the association, and the Rev. Dr. B. Carradine of St. Louis are announced to preach once a day. Other well-known clergymen will also take part in the meetings.

On July 4 the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will speak at 11 A. M. In the afternoon at 3 the preacher announced is the Rev. Dr. C. H. Mead. The Beveridges will conduct the music.

Revival meetings are to continue from July 17 to 25, and Commander Ballington Booth, Mrs. Booth, Col. Pattie Wilkins Lindsay, and other officers of the Volunteers are set down for addresses. The Salvation Army will hold an Inter-State Council of War from Aug. 29 to Sept. 6.

The Church and the Social Movement" will be the subject of an address by Prof. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D. D., of Harvard, on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M. Addresses will be made on the afternoons of Sept. 19 and Sept. 26 by Evangelist George C. Needham.

Opening of a New Church.

The first services in the new Church of St. Cornelius, just west of Ninth Avenue, in Forty-sixth Street, will be held on Whit Sunday, June 6. The old church building recently purchased by the Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis's congregation has been altered to conform to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal service, and in place of the broad platform pulpit an attractive chancel and altar have been erected. Rector Sturgis, until recently assistant minister in the parish of Zion and St. Timothy, will conduct the services on Whit Sunday, assisted by Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany in the morning and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck in the evening.

Chinese Y. M. C. A. Delegate.

Ding Ming Uong, a distinguished Chinaman, a Methodist, and a leading citizen of Foo-Choo, is on his way to this country. He comes as the representative of the Chinese National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference at Northfield, Mass. He is to spend some time at the Association's International Training School at Springfield, Mass., studying the American methods of Association work. He is also to visit associations in several leading cities for the same purpose. He will remain until October.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Annual Convention in Brooklyn To-day and To-morrow.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in Brooklyn at St. Luke's Church, commencing this morning, and concluding on Sunday evening. Delegates are expected from Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Watertown, and other cities to the number of 800. Bishop Nuttall of Jamaica, who is on his way to attend the Lambeth Conference, President of the brotherhood in the West Indies, will be present at the convention today as the bearer of greetings from the council of which he is the head. The Bishop Coadjutor of Jamaica, the Right Rev. C. H. Dewey, will be at the convention on both Saturday and Sunday, and give one of the addresses on Sunday evening on the subject "The Salt of the Earth."

Following is the programme for the convention:

SATURDAY.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., opening services of the convention, address of welcome and charge by Bishop Littlejohn; 12 M., organization; 2 P. M., business session; 3 P. M., conference, "Chapter Lethargy and How to Cure It," Chairman, Ewing L. Miller, Philadelphia; (1) "Consecration; Quality, Not Quantity," Rufus W. Frost, New York City; (2) "What We Lack and How to Get It," Ewing L. Miller, Philadelphia; 4 P. M., "The Brotherhood Man's Life"; (1) "The Influence of His Example," G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., First Vice President of the Brotherhood; (2) "His Exemplar, the Christ," William C. Sturgis, New Haven, Conn.; (3) "How to Follow His Example," Eugene C. Denton, Rochester, N. Y.; 8 P. M., devotional meeting in preparation for the cor

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Sparring Contest—8:45.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Widow Goldstein—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée—2:10.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—The Tempest—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:10.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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KILL IT.

It is a good thing, upon occasion, to have a Czar. We have one in the Speaker's chair, and the eyes of the country are upon him.

The sane and sober part of the American people look to see Speaker THOMAS B. REED sit on the Morgan belligerency resolution with the full weight of his 275 pounds and his Down-East common sense. His famous rules give him the power, his pounds and inches give him the courage, and his sound judgment will, we doubt not, give him the inclination to crush the life out of that silly and dangerous measure before it does any further mischief.

The roar of a baffled minority is music to the Speaker's ear, and he is not in the least afraid of his majority. He is master of the business of the House.

Of its own wisdom, the House will kill the thing, we presume. It is nearer the people, more responsible to them, and more sensible to their praise or censure than the unrepresentative Senate. It is strongly Republican, and will be unwilling to force an obnoxious policy upon the Administration. But to make assurance doubly sure, it is fortunate that REED and not a jingo is in the chair.

NOT CONSISTENT.

In cudgeling the Republican Party for its sins, the new Democratic Union makes a good beginning. Puritanical laws, invasions of the liberties of the citizen, and the delivery of the city into the hands of the up-country banditti are consequences of Republican rule that have provoked the people of New York to wrath and a keen desire to put that party out. These things are live issues of the hour. The Democratic Union properly puts them into the address which makes known the reasons and purposes of its creation.

This Union of Democrats has at its foundation the assumption that all city government that is not Republican must be Democratic. "It is our purpose," says the address read at the Democratic Club, "to create an organization wherein all Democrats, differing as to National or State politics, shall have a home for the purpose of insuring to the Greater New York the protection of Democratic government based on economy, efficiency, and entire accord with the sentiment of the masses of the people."

What is a "Democratic" government of the city? Are economy, efficiency, and respect for public opinion its fundamental principles? But that is the kind of government the Citizens' Union hopes to give the city—businesslike, undenominational, non-partisan good government.

Another point. All Democrats are asked to come in, even though "differing as to National and State politics." That is, they are asked to lay aside politics and party and unite here on local issues to provide an economical and efficient government for the city. This is Citizens' Unionism, rank and undisguised. Why not broaden the scheme so as to embrace not only Democrats who differ as to Nation and State politics, but Republicans, Mugwumps, Labor men, and all citizens who are agreed on this one purpose—to secure good government for New York City?

FOR WAR, AGAINST PEACE.

When the arbitration treaty failed in the Senate there were thirty Senators who voted or were paired against it. Of these twenty-two voted or were paired for the Morgan Cuban resolution. Their names and politics were as follows:

Republicans: BAKER, Kansas; CARTER, Montana; HANSBROUGH, North Dakota; MANTLE, Montana; MASON, Illinois; PETTIGREW, South Dakota; SHOUP, Idaho; STEWART, Nevada—8.

Democrats: BATE, Tennessee; BERRY, Arkansas; CHILTON, Texas; COCKRELL, Missouri; DANIEL, Virginia; HARRIS, Tennessee; JONES, Arkansas; MILLS, Texas; MORGAN, Alabama; RAWLINS, Utah; ROACH, North Dakota—11.

Populists: BUTLER, North Carolina; HARRIS, Kansas; HEITFIELD, Idaho—3.

Of these 22 votes, 9 came from the Rocky Mountain States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah; 10 came from the Southern States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama; 2 came from Kansas, and 1 from Illinois. There were seven States from each of which both Senators voted against arbitration and for Cuban belligerency. Three of them in the mountains have a total population of less than 400,000, or less than that of Baltimore. The other four have a total population of less than 6,000,000, or about that of the State of New York.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The expenditures authorized by the Board of Estimate on Thursday are said to have reached the largest aggregate passed at any meeting of the board within the past decade, if not since its formation. They amounted to something over $2,000,000, and they did not include the largest pending projects of municipal expenditure. One of these is the construction of the Hall of Records, which the board postponed for further consideration. Another is the new building for the New York Public Library, the bill providing for the erection of which was signed on the same day by the Governor.

On the same day also Mr. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES made an address upon municipal bonded indebtedness at the annual meeting of the State Savings Bank Association, of which he is President. The subject was germane to the occasion, because municipal bonds in this State are among the authorized investments of savings banks and the goodness of the security a matter of interest to every officer of such a bank. Mr. RHOADES called special attention to the recklessness with which the communities to be incorporated with New York were increasing their respective debts in advance of consolidation. As he pointed out, the authorities of Brooklyn were "calmly consenting to the creation of $4,000,000 of additional public indebtedness" within a fortnight of the time when the debt-incurring capacity of Kings County would cease. What is true of Brooklyn is even more flagrantly true, in proportion to their resources, of the smaller suburban communities that are to become parts of the metropolis. They have been authorizing the creation of debt and inducing the Legislature to authorize it at a rate which would mean sheer bankruptcy if the resources for meeting the indebtedness were only those of the several populations in behalf of which it was incurred. Mr. RHOADES's recapitulation of the local bonds issued since the beginning of the year by these outlying communities is worth repeating: Far Rockaway, $85,000; Flushing, $120,000; Queens County, $618,000; Arverne-by-the-Sea, $45,000; Jamaica, $800,000; Richmond County, $202,000; Newtown, $673,000; Long Island City, $29,500; Brooklyn, $80,000; Richmond Hill, $70,000. Total—$2,722,500. In addition to this New York has been authorized to issue $21,165,000, Kings County $4,310,000, and Queens $780,000. The total indebtedness thus created for Greater New York, in advance and in anticipation of its realization, Mr. RHOADES puts at $29,392,500.

This is in fact a portentous prospect. There can be no doubt that these extraordinary expenditures were authorized by the suburban parts of Greater New York in the expectation that the greater part of them would be borne by the Borough of Manhattan. Reciprocally the unusual liberality or extravagance on the part of the local authorities of New York has doubtless been determined by the desire that New York should get some share of its own money. It is plain that the burden of taxation must be increased to a most oppressive point to meet the indebtedness thus authorized. Mr. RHOADES's conclusion is entirely warranted that steps should at once be taken to test the legality of obligations incurred by practices which, "if not morally dishonest, tread closely upon the heels of dishonesty."

ART AT THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

It is to be hoped that in making the appointments of American Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 the President will keep in view some considerations which his predecessors have not always kept in view upon similar occasion. One of these is the necessity of appointing upon the commission somebody whose expert knowledge is such as to command the confidence and enlist the interest of American artists in all specialties.

Really it is by the showing that we make in the department of the fine arts that we shall be chiefly judged by the visitors to the exposition and by the official juries. In truth, we have very little interest in the exhibition as a "shop show." The articles to which our exports have mainly been confined in the past and to which the pending tariff manifests an intention of confining them still more closely in the future are not articles which show well in an international competition. They are "raw materials," of the utmost commercial importance, of course, but not particularly interesting to inspect. In the department of machinery we are perfectly prepared to meet any competition. In ingenuity of device, excellence of material and workmanship, and in appropriateness of finish and appearance we can fully hold our own. But even in this department the showing we make will be determined by the views of the manufacturers upon their chances of making by the exhibition foreign customers to whom they can sell at a profit, and even in machinery they are not likely, except in a few specialties, to take a very rosy view of the prospects under any probable modification of the Dingley bill.

The art show, whatever else it is, will not be commercial. There is no hope entertained by American artists of building up a profitable export trade in their wares. The exhibition will be made solely for the credit of the exhibitors in particular and of the country in general. The very first requisite to this end is, as we have said, the appointment of a Commissioner who will be satisfactory to the artists whom it is desirable to secure as exhibitors. The most natural and certain means to this end would be to consult the artists themselves through the associations which are their organs in regard to the appointment.

SURFACE RAILROAD LAW.

The language of Judge BEACH's decision in the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad cases is very clear and very positive. The original franchise granted by resolution of the Common Council, in 1851, which reserved to the city the right to purchase the roads at cost plus 10 per cent., has been repeatedly declared by the courts to be void; the laws of 1854, which conferred the first valid franchise, contain no stipulation as to purchase by the city. The grant of the franchise and the contract as to purchase contained in the resolution of 1851 are both "dead beyond the hope of resurrection."

Judge BEACH holds also that permission to change motive power confers no new franchise, and that the Board of Electrical Control has nothing to do with the application, as its functions relate only to wires for the transmission of sound, heat, and light. The control of the matter rests with the State Railroad Commissioners. As the law of 1892 authorizes the use of any power approved by the Commissioners, he holds that the objection based on the provision of the original franchise resolution that no power but horses shall be used below Fifty-first Street cannot be sustained.

This is very important and very interesting railroad law, if, on appeal, it shall be definitively sustained as law. The decision leaves the Metropolitan Traction Company free to begin the work of laying the underground trolley on these two lines. But the company has agreed to postpone the work until an appeal from Judge BEACH's decision can be heard by the Appellate Division. This is sensible, but any needless delay in the appeal or any further merely obstructive suits raising the same points will be regarded with impatience and disgust by the public. A very large number of people on the west side are impatient to see these promised improvements begun. Opposition prompted by a sincere desire to protect the city's rights or the public interest is beyond criticism. Opposition inspired by business rivalry is not in that category, and ought not to be allowed to hinder the work of providing better facilities for travel.

THE AMERICAN DOG.

The seemingly vicious slur upon the American dog by the British Board of Agriculture, which has stirred our kennel clubs to action, will be treated by none so wisely as by the American dog himself. Insinuations that he is subject to rabies will not affect him so long as his health is good, and the supply of dog-cake and bones holds out. Coming to public notice at the same time as a threat of retaliation from Germany, this notice of discrimination against dogs from American ports in Great Britain, beginning next September, may make some patriotic human beings wince; but it is not worth worrying about, and the official inquiry into the existence of rabies in this country which will result from it will be a good thing, especially as few, if any, cases are likely to be found.

The belief that envy of American success in some bench shows has caused the restrictions may or may not be true. It is doubtful if our British cousins are as envious as they are credulous. More likely the British dog fanciers have been alarmed by sensational yarns about hydrophobia in the American yellow journals, which are as dangerous enemies of the well-bred American dog as they are of every other decent creature. Nine-tenths of the hydrophobia stories are pure fiction; perhaps ten-tenths of them are. Fewer persons die of hydrophobia than are killed by lightning. If the official inquiry into this matter is well-managed, not only will the character of the American dog be vindicated, but the groundless fears of thousands of timid persons will be allayed.

Until the exact terms of the order are known here the owners of valuable dogs cannot decide what to do in the matter. It seems likely the British Board of Agriculture proposes to issue licenses or passports to American dogs after examination, and that dogs unlicensed by them will be held in quarantine at the owners' expense. The "locked and lettered braw brass collar" which proves a dog "gentleman and scholar" will no longer suffice. The passports will cost something, of course. That will amount to an import duty on visiting dogs, and this cannot be tolerated. We shall have to retaliate against some British animal, say the snob who drops his final "g's" in talking and writes "long ago" for "long before" or "previously." This will lead to serious complications, for we have some American imitations of that kind of snob, which are very like.

If, on the other hand, the British Board of Agriculture (which seems to be overstepping its province in this dog business) will accept American dogs with authentic American passports, there need be no trouble. A few dollars, more or less, will make no difference to any person about to take or send a dog to Europe, if the money goes to his own Government. And by accepting American passports the English will prove to the Anglophobists that they have not been driven to this discrimination by envy, or by the facts that dogs of English birth and breeding are not popular in this country just now, and an important British industry has suffered in consequence. For this is the hour of the French bull-dog, (either tulip or bat-eared,) the French poodle, the German dachshund, the Great Dane, and the Japanese terrier. As for the native American mongrel—the yellow cur of commerce—he does not count. Nobody wants to take or send him to England, though he is frequently consigned to a place where the inhabitants are supposed to be less particular and less insular in their views.

The vealy and socialistic theories of taxation that have of late forced their way beyond the stage of discussion into serious projects of law are fittingly rebuked in Gov. BLACK's inheritance tax memorandum. It is a welcome and satisfactory document. The State has no need of all this money, he says in giving his reasons for disapproving the bill. It is not State taxes, but local taxes, that need reforming. But the weight of his objection is that the rate imposed by the bill is not uniform or fair. It is and was intended to be a bill to punish men for getting rich. The Governor has done well to strike this particular outrage off the list of the Republican Legislature's offenses.

So far as the cable permits us to judge of it, Col. HAY's tribute to WALTER SCOTT in Westminster Abbey deserved the praise bestowed upon it by the Dean of Westminster. It was "wise, eloquent, and truthful," and seems to have been a propitious opening for the career of celebrating the glories of our common tongue, which is an important part of the functions of an American Ambassador in England. Of course, in literary value Col. HAY's efforts in this kind cannot be expected to attain the level of Mr. LOWELL's, some of whose semi-official appreciations, and notably that of FIELDING, were among the best pieces of literary work he did. But nothing could have been happier than his successor's exposition of the value, in a more sophisticated age, "of the uncomplicated creatures" of Sir WALTER's "inexhaustible fancy." Col. HAY seems to have made a very good first impression on a very difficult public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An up-the-State contemporary is worried because people are getting into the habit of calling this city "Greater New York." There being no "Lesser New York," the comparative termination is, of course, in one sense an error, but, on the other hand, it could be defended on the ground that the reference is to our present increased size. New York is greater than it used to be, and therefore it is not incorrect to call it "Greater New York." The name, however, is objectionable from other reasons. It takes up a good deal of space when written, and of time when spoken, while its use would be a constant intimation to the rest of the world that New York was proud of its most inconsequential characteristics, extent of terrtiory and number of population. The metropolis can well leave exultation in superiority of that sort to places which persons unkinder than we might say had no other excuses for self-satisfaction. If there must be any change at all in the city's name—which is not obvious—why not leave off the dubious ending and let it go at "Great New York." For great the city is in every sense, and so general is the admission of this fact even in suburbs as far away as Rochester, that there would arise no questions or criticisms. They could come from nowhere except, possibly, from here at home, and only in regard to the last of the three words. That wretched "York" is a grievance of long standing, but there is little or no chance of getting rid of it now. The one alternative, "Manhattan" is barbarous without being either harmonious to the ear or agreeable to the eye. Its Indian-ness is more than doubtful, and its alleged derivation does not make it much better than the absurd "York."

—"Where is Canada, anyway?" was a question that appeared in this column the other day. It was inspired by geographical doubts raised by the indignant denials of KIPLING's implied charge that snow falls on the lands of our neighbor. The query seems to have irritated The Montreal Gazette, for, after declaring that "Canada lies alongside the United States," it adds that "among its inhabitants are certain sealers, for seizing whose schooners the United States Government is shortly to pay $500,000." Both these statements go to show what a lucky country Canada is, but somehow they leave its position rather indeterminate.

PERSONAL.

—Possibly the laboriously maintained pretense of extreme youth, hilarious and irresponsible, which for so many years has been the only but sufficient stock in trade of Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, will enable him to reach the Presidency of the Republican County Committee, just as it has been a sufficient ladder to even higher places. There are evidences, however, that the extremely practical and confessedly mature members of that organization would prefer a leader who would be their man and not the boy of somebody else, unnamed but not unknown.

—Writing from Toronto, the hyperborean point of vantage whence he has studied and where he has decided so many great problems relating to the United States and England, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH tells the Londoners all he knows—which is of course all there is to know—about coeducation. His motive, as was to be expected, is to prevent Cambridge from granting degrees to women. He, like the British undergraduates, foresees dreadful results from any formal admission that women have brains, but unlike those chivalrous youth, he does not use rotten eggs as an argument. Instead, he lays down the pretty axiom that "in dealing with all questions of this kind it is necessary to guard against the passionate desire of masculinity which has taken possession of a certain number of women who are seeking to force their way into everything male, without, it appears, taking much thought for the interest of institutions." Next the Professor declares that the English universities are not, like the things which in America pass by that name, mere "marts of various knowledge," where, under the full-blown optional system, young men and women can buy such information as they think will be useful in their business. Oxford and Cambridge, it seems, are "places of education, moral and social as well as intellectual, for the youth of the governing class." How different from "marts"! And again: "Oxford and Cambridge are the finishing schools of the upper class. No one imagines that the young women of that class generally can be thrown together in a place of education with young men." The very thought is preposterous, so, dismissing it, Prof. SMITH says that "it is in the interest, or to gratify the fancy, of a comparatively small number of women that this revolution is demanded; and, if these women are intellectually the flower of their sex, the general education of that sex can hardly fail to suffer by their segregation." To take the same examinations that men do, it appears, is dangerous "segregation" if success in those examinations may deprive men of their prizes. England is "in face of a revolt against the limitations of sex," and the present demand for degrees merely titular is "the thin end of the wedge." The guardians of the universities should have seen that "if they once gave way they would be drawn on from point to point to a complete surrender," and they should have said, "These are male places of education." What a beautifully accurate use of words is illustrated in that last phrase!

—Emperor WILLIAM recently gave a Bible to each of two new churches in Berlin. On the fly leaf of one of the books he wrote with his own hand this quotation from St. JOHN: "Without me ye can do nothing." In the other he wrote, "Obey my voice and I will be your GOD, and ye shall be my people," which he found in Jeremiah. And there are in Germany only "whispers" that the Kaiser's eccentricities verge on madness!

—COXEY, J. S. COXEY, the General, he of the "army" and not of the Capitol greensward, has gone out of journalism. The curious sheet which, with a keen sense of the humor of paradox, he called Sound Money, has suspended publication. "The masses to whom reform papers must look for support," says Mr. COXEY in an expiring wail, "have become so poor that they can no longer afford to take papers." It seems that from the very first issue of Sound Money, the circulation editor was informed by his agents that they found money very scarce. People wouldn't subscribe, though informed in confidence that then was the time to do it, and surely no better proof than that of financial stringency could be demanded. Of late every letter which Mr. COXEY has received from his solicitors has been to the same effect—no cash among the masses. So, having drawn upon his own resources to keep the paper going until he cannot go further without bankrupting himself, the General has deemed it best to "shut down on the plant." But he is not discouraged, and in other ways not defined he purposes to continue the advocacy of a "non-interest bond," the demonetization of both gold and silver, and the issue by the bushel of paper currency based on "the faith of the people." He is going to tell the masses that the ROTHSCHILDS are after 'em. It will soon become generally known, he says, that those dreadful bankers have bought most of the silver mines in this country and are exhausting every means in their control to bring about international bimetallism. Here, surely, is enough to cause a stampede in the direction of "pure American money." The stampede, unfortunately, is not to take an original form. It will be another march on Washington. This time, Mr. COXEY says, his army will present demands, not petitions, for what they want.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Charleston News and Courier thinks there are too many preachers in South Carolina and it wishes that some of them would go to teaching the young people of the State.

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Pennsylvania's first three Governors served nine years each. No subsequent Governor has equaled them in this respect. Robert E. Pattison came nearest to it, he serving eight years, but his terms were not consecutive, as were theirs.

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A Topeka (Kan.) paper in "writing up" a recent wedding supplemented the list of the wedding presents with a list of the young men who had been rejected by the bride, and now there is no end of trouble in the town, with the reporter as the storm centre.

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The total acreage of Texas in cotton this year is estimated at 7,433,946 acres, which is an increase of a little more than 9½ per cent. over 1896, and the largest in the history of the State. Cotton is all planted, the crop being two or three weeks late, due in many cases to replanting.

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Pacific coast papers relate of Mrs. Julia A. McCarver, who died in Tacoma a week ago, that she was the widow of one of the founders of three cities—Burlington, Iowa; Sacramento, Cal., and Tacoma, Washington—and was herself among the pioneers of four States—Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho. This husband, he being her second, was Gen. Morton Mathew McCarver, who was born in Kentucky in 1807.

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Gen. Edward S. Bragg, being in Milwaukee the other day, said that he would not attend the Wisconsin State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, adding by way of explanation: "I don't like a crowd. There is no pleasure in going where there is a lot of noise and a lot of people. I like quiet. I am after quiet these days." And yet the General himself has made considerable noise in his day, but not of a regretable kind.

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Col. A. E. Buck, the new United States Minister to Japan, and Harold Sewall, the Minister to Hawaii, are both natives of Maine. They will sail together from San Francisco for their posts May 29, as at present designed, but it is understood that Col. Buck will tarry for a while in Honolulu to investigate as far as may be the condition of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, and to gather information about the investigations which the Japanese Government is conducting there.

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The contest of the will of the late Francis B. Hayes, which has been carried on before Judge Allen and a jury in the Massachusetts Supreme Court at Cambridge for twenty-four days, has ended suddenly and unexpectedly in a compromise verdict before the arguments of the lawyers were heard. The sum to be distributed under the will and codicil is about half a million dollars, and it is said that under the compromise agreement about one-third of the amount, after the deduction of costs and lawyers' fees, will be paid to the guardians of the son, Harold, in whose interest the wife of the testator, Mrs. Nino K. Hayes, has been contesting the will.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Their Vulnerable Point.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Some men cannot be bought, save with flattery.

A New Department.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

And now ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker talks of adding a new-party department to his magnificent store.

Theosophy.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It has been decided that Boston Theosophy is not a religion. It is merely an opportunity for argument.

From the Chicago Point of View.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Dallas News says: "Matrimony is the only sure cure for love-sickness." Bosh! How about divorce?

Poverty.

From The Boston Transcript.

Poverty is always relative. They say Queen Victoria is feeling poor this year. A day laborer whose wages are cut down to $2 seldom expresses the sense of deprivation with half as much acuteness as a large landholder on the day after paying taxes. Possibly it is because the landholder has a larger vocabulary or a more facile habit of expression.

Convict Leases.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Georgia is again stirred up over cruelties in her State prisons; and she will never get rid of such horrors until she abolishes the system of leasing out her prison population. Abuse is inseparable from the system. It is bad, and that continually, without one redeeming feature.

The Early Socialist-Labor Men.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is nothing like being in season. The State election is more than five months away, but the Socialist-Labor Party has already shied its castor into the ring, in issuing its platform and naming its candidates. The several planks in the platform have as much snap in them as a chestnut fence rail in a bonfire.

Nevada.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune does not believe that a so-called State like Nevada, whose population is so much less than a Congressional ratio, should be allowed to send Senators and a Representative to Washington. Congress should refuse those individuals seats. There would be no "degradation" to Nevada in suspending the functions of Statehood for a time. The course proposed would be simply the common-sense mode of dealing with an absurd condition of affairs.

Ripe for Revolt.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Never before in the history of Pennsylvania has the public welfare been so threatened by bills introduced in the Legislature for the sole purpose of strengthening the political power of a party leader as at the present time. The welfare of such great municipalities as Philadelphia and Pittsburg is disregarded in the desperate effort made by Senator Quay to strengthen his control of the Republican Party. The time is ripe for revolt against an exhibition of autocratic authority that is not only humiliating to a free people, but endangers their governmental institutions and threatens their welfare.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Exception Taken to the Tests Applied by the Board of Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the general condemnation pronounced by honest men against the new civil service law it seems that the civil service of the Police Department ought to be included. Is it not the practical application of the present civil service measure? As far as promotions in the department are concerned, it certainly is. The maximum percentage for the mental examination is 35. The remaining 65 per cent., according to the rules formulated by the Police Commissioners, is for seniority, efficiency, good conduct, personal character, and similar vague terms. The new civil service law terms all this as "general fitness." Your newspaper and all honest-minded men call it by its correct name, "influence." Mr. Roosevelt saw this, and therefore sought protection under the cover of the approval given to this imposition by men who were too easily deceived. There is not a man in the city, not even the Police Commissioners themselves, who can give any definite percentage, or even any relative value, to the deceitful terms employed in the police civil service rules.

In the promotions made, with few exceptions, the men advanced were not the superiors of their fellows either in seniority—of so high importance in Mr. Parker's latest utterance—or in mental qualities, or in official record as judged by the department's own books or recommendations of immediate superiors, or in personal character. Take, for example, the last list which the Commissioners considered and rejected. The last man on that list received in the mental examination 16 points out of a possible 35. But as somebody desired to promote him, he received a record rating of 90 per cent., thus placing him on the eligible list with an average of 76 per cent. And, true enough, his name was one of the first submitted for promotion, according to what might be called the grab-bag system of selection from the eligible list. Other names were on the same list, where the candidate received 25 points or less in the mental test, but he was provided with a sufficiently high "record rating" to place him in a desirable position on the list.

This injustice to the honorable men of the department who possess both the ability and the qualities signified by the true meaning of the fair-sounding terms contained in the police civil service rules, seems due to the method of making the eligible list. In previous lists for promotion how few respectable percentages were to be found, although the candidates received ratings for record from 55 per cent. upward! In the new system of making the list, in which the mental examination occurs first and then the ratings for record are given, any man bold enough to show his ability in the examination is quietly put aside by a low percentage for record. With the percentages of the written examinations before them, and knowing whom they wish to promote, the Commissioners have no difficulty in making an eligible list for their own purposes. This is an example of how admirably the "general fitness" of the new Civil Service bill may work. EYES OPEN.

New York, May 19, 1897.

A WARNING REPEATED.

The Declamation of Political Swaggerers Deludes Nobody.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Something more than a year ago, at a juncture in the discussion of Cuban affairs by our National legislators very similar to the present one, a distinguished American scholar and thinker, explaining, according to his view, the causes of the general detericration that has taken place in the character of our Representatives, uttered a note of warning which the American people would do well now to recall and to heed.

The whole of the passage in which this warning note is sounded may, from its applicability to the present situation, be fittingly quoted:

"Such exhibitions as we have lately had—as we are now having—of public men of note making deliberate appeal to the most brutal instincts of the populace by advocacy of a policy of National aggression and of war, afford the plainest evidence of the low estimate which these spurious patriots set upon the public intelligence and morality. It needs, however, but little training of the ear to detect the false note in their blatant declamations, and the American people would have to be nearer than it is to deserving the contempt in which they hold it before it could be deluded by their demagogic arts. But these political swaggerers, who seek to breed suspicion and ill will between friendly nations, to cultivate the spirit of animosity, and to stimulate evil passions, who disparage the virtue of peace and good will among men, are among the worst of criminals, for they aim their blows at civilization itself." M. S.

New York, May 20, 1897.

"NOTHING TO RECOGNIZE."

Reports from Cuba for Consideration of the Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account of the condition of affairs in Cuba given by two correspondents, the one of an Eastern and Democratic, the other of a Western and Republican newspaper, which appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, under the heading "The Situation in Cuba," is worthy of careful consideration by those who would involve the country in a war with Spain for an insurgent force "formed," in the words of your correspondent, "about the groups of brigands which for years have flourished in Cuba, living off natives and Spanish indifferently."

To the consideration of all such two passages in this report may be especially commended. One is, "Neither of the correspondents sees any prospect of Cuban success in the field." The other is, "According to both these correspondents, there is nothing to recognize, if the Senate be ever so much inclined to help the Cubans by passing a resolution for recognition.

JAMES BENSON.

New York, May 16, 1897.

The Excise Receipts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the head of "Heavy Excise Receipts," your Albany dispatch of yesterday says that the total collected from the State up to May 10 was $9,153,648, of which New York City contributed $5,171,075, Kings County $2,206,335, and goes on to say:

"Adding to the collections so far in Kings and New York the estimated receipts in the district annexed under the Greater New York charter, it is found that that territory pays into the State Treasury more than two-thirds of the entire receipts of the entire State."

You will easily see that the estimated amount of two-thirds, or 66 per cent., is incorrect. If the figures given are correct, and I believe they are, Greater New York contributes about 82 per cent. of the entire excise receipts of the State. It is tolerably well known that the license fee in New York is comparatively high, $800, while it runs as low as $100 in the smaller country places, and while Senator Raines claims that the portion contributed by New York City to the State is credited back to us as against our State taxes, it is by a sort of thimble-rigging arrangement, "Now you see it, now you don't." It is more than ever evident from the present excise returns that large amounts are being filched from the great cities wherewith to bribe the country districts into a support of this one-sided measure. The returns are too lengthy to be given here in detail, but the lists show a number of interior towns and counties which receive back from the State much more than they pay into it of excise moneys. Greater New York pays the difference. THOMAS A. FULTON,

Secretary Excise Reform Association.

New York, May 18, 1897.

Definite Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in this morning's TIMES on "The Citizens' Union" points the way—and, I am profoundly convinced, the only way—by which that organization may hope to accomplish its great purpose. The key to the situation is this:

"The Raines law is distinctly a violation of the principle of home rule, which is at the bottom of the movement which has produced the Citizens' Union, and there is thus no reason why the Citizens' Union should not declare emphatically against it. The earlier and with the more emphasis it makes that declaration the more rapidly is its enrolment likely to increase."

The cry of "good government," "non-partisan Municipal Government," "home rule," "civil service reform," "opposition to boss rule," &c., is all right so far as it goes. These are sound, abstract principles, upon which of course the Citizens' Union is founded; their complete triumph would be the realization of the patriotic desires of all right-minded, independent citizens. But in a great political contest, where the thoughts and feelings of the people are concentrated upon certain specific questions, and agitated by certain specific wrongs or abuses, from which they are suffering, any political party or organization which seeks their suffrages must meet the issue squarely and unequivocally, and define its position upon the question immediately at issue.

Indeed, "it is a necessity for the cause of good government in the Greater New York that the Citizens' Union shall make no serious mistakes."

And it will be a grievous mistake if the leaders of the Citizens' Union allow the golden opportunity to be snatched from them by the politicians of either of the machines in this city. I hope the wise suggestions of THE TIMES will be heeded, and that a liberal policy will prevail in the councils of the Union. NON-PARTISAN.

New York, May 20, 1897.

NUGGETS.

That Depends.

"Silence" is the trade-mark of a sensible man.—Trade-Mark Record.

Unpleasantly Realized.

"It seems strange," said Barnstormer to a friend, "that when an egg isn't good for anything else it goes on the stage."—Yonkers Statesman.

Disappointment.

"A man is never safe."

"What's the matter now?"

"I answered an advertisement, offering 'light home work,' and ran upon my wife hunting a man to beat carpet."—Chicago Record.

In Doubt.

"I have strong suspicions," said the very susceptible young woman, "that he is a nobleman."

"Where's his title?" asked her father, in accents of suspicion.

"He's traveling incognito."

"Perhaps so. It's either a case of 'incognito' or 'alias,' I can't quite make out which."—Washington Star.

Courteous All Around.

Years ago, when Judge Lovell had opened court, a stranger appeared at his side, saying: "Judge, it is just five years ago yesterday that you sentenced me to prison, right here in this room, and as I had nothin' to do I just loafed 'round here to say that I had nothin' agin you." "Well," said the Judge, "glad to see you so well. Many returns of the day."—Boston Transcript.

Puzzled Him.

"This is a funny country," said the Britisher.

"What's wrong now?" asked the American.

"Why, they imprison some men for what they commend in others."

"I don't understand you."

"Haven't they just put a fellow in jail in Washington just because he was true to his trust?"—Yonkers Statesman.

PLAY YOUR PART UNAIDED.

Sidney Warren Mase in Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Play your part unaided—rely upon your strength;
Be brave and strong and go along.
Act your part and sing your song,
And you'll succeed at length.

Play your part unaided—don't wait for others to
Assistance lend, but bravely bend
Your back and struggle to the end,
And do what is to do.

Play your part unaided—through years that come and go;
Toil on with might through day and night,
And let your heart be ever light
As Summer winds that blow.

Play your part unaided—don't worry over cares;
Though troubles come and baffle some,
Pray heed them not, but banish from
Your soul besetting snares.

Play your part unaided—e'er let your heart be leal;
Scorn idle fears and cowards' sneers,
And toil for coming days and years
With steadfast hope and zeal.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Sir Walter Scott's Bust Unveiled in Westminster Abbey by the Duke of Buccleuch.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR IRELAND

Queen Victoria Opens the Town Hall at Sheffield and Proceeds to Balmoral — Cambridge Votes Against Conferring Degrees Upon Women.

LONDON, May 21.—The Duke of Buccleuch unveiled at Westminster Abbey this afternoon a memorial bust of Sir Walter Scott, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. The bust is by Mr. Hutchinson, R. S. A., and is a copy of Sir Francis Chantrey's well-known portrait. Previous to the ceremony speeches were delivered in the Chapter House of the Abbey by Mr. A. J. Balfour and by Col. Hay, the United States Ambassador, who said, in part:

"A clever French author made a book some years ago called the 'Forty-first Armchair.' It consisted of brief biographies of the most famous writers of France, not any of whom have been members of the Academy. The astonishment of a stranger who is told that neither Molière nor Balzac was ever embraced among the 'Forty Immortals' is very like that which often affects the tourist who, searching among the illustrious names and faces which make this abbey glorious, has asked in vain for the author of 'Waverley.' It is not that he has ever been forgotten or neglected. His lines have gone out through the earth, and his words to the end of the world. No face in modern history, if we may except the magisterial profile of Napoleon, is so well known as the winning, irregular features of the 'Squire of Abbotsford.' It is rather the worldwide extent of his fame that has seemed hitherto to make it unnecessary that his visible image should be shrined here among England's writers. His spirit is everywhere; he is revered wherever the English speech has traveled, and translations have given some glimpses of his brightness through the vale of many alien tongues, but the vastness of his name is no just reason why it may not have a local habitation also; it is therefore most fitting that his bust should be placed to-day among those of his mighty peers, in this great pantheon of immortal Englishmen.

Scott's Influence in America.

"I doubt if anywhere his writings have had a more loving welcome than in America. The books a boy reads are the most ardently admired and the longest remembered; and Americans reveled in Scott when the country was young. I have heard from my father, a pioneer of Kentucky, that in the early days of this century men would saddle their horses and ride from all the neighboring counties to the principal post town of the region when a new novel by the author of 'Waverley' was expected. All over our straggling States and Territories, in the East, where a civilization of slender resources, but boundless hopes, was building; in the West, where the stern conflict was going on of the pioneer subduing the Continent, the books most read were those poems of magic and of sentiment, those tales of bygone chivalry and romance which Walter Scott was pouring forth upon the world with a rich facility, a sort of joyous fecundity like that of Nature in her most genial moods.

"Through all these important formative days of the Republic Scott was the favorite author of Americans; and while his writings may not be said to have had any special weight in our National and political development, yet their influence was enormous upon the taste and sentiment of a people peculiarly sensitive to such influences from the very circumstances of their environment. The romances of 'Courts and Castles' were specially appreciated in the woods and plains of the frontier, where a pure democracy reigned. The poems and novels of Scott saturated with the glamour of legend and tradition were greedily devoured by a people without prospective, conscious that they themselves were ancestors of a redoubtable line whose battle was with the passing hour, whose glories were all in the days to come.

"The robust, athletic spirit of his tales of old, the royal quarrels, the instructive loves, the stanch devotion of the uncomplicated creatures of his inexhaustible fancy, all these have their special messages for the minds of our day, fatigued with problems, with doubts, and futile questionings. His work is a clear, high voice from a simpler age than ours, breathing a song of lofty and unclouded purpose, of sincere and powerful passion, to which the world, however weary and preoccupied, must needs still listen and attend."

The Dean of Westminster read the dedicatory prayers.

Ceremonies in the Chapter House.

The ceremonies in the Chapter House began at 2 o'clock under the Presidency of Dean Bradley.

Among those present were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lord Tennyson, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. William Court Gully; Baroness Burdette-Coutts, all the staff of the United States Embassy, Mr. George Vanderbilt, A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and Mrs. Maxwell Scott, great-granddaughter of the novelist.

Mr. Balfour was cheered on his arrival. Sir Walter was described by Dean Bradley as being "wise, eloquent, and truthful."

After the speeches all present went to the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, where the bust was unveiled.

The monument cost £550, ($2,750,) of which sum America subscribed one-fifth.

QUEEN VISITS SHEFFIELD.

Opens the New Town Hall and Proceeds to Balmoral.

SHEFFIELD, May 21.—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duke of Connaught, arrived here this afternoon at 5 to open the new Town Hall. The city was gayly decorated, and all work was suspended.

Prior to the opening ceremony the Queen and the royal party drove through the city, and Her Majesty received addresses from the Municipal Corporation, the guilds of the city, and numerous societies, reviewed a procession of 50,000 children of the public schools, and witnessed the operation of rolling armor plate at the Cyclops Works. Her Majesty was in the city about two hours, and then proceeded to Balmoral Castle, where she is expected to arrive to-morrow.

The Queen was apparently in excellent health.

MRS. HARRIET HOLMAN DEAD.

Once a Well-Known Actress—She Brought Out William H. Crane.

LONDON, Ontario, May 21.—Mrs. Harriet Holman, a well-known actress in her day, and founder of the Holman Opera Company, died here to-day.

Mrs. Holman was the mother of the once famous Holman children, and to her belongs the credit of placing upon the stage a number of children who in after life became very popular with the theatre-going public. William H. Crane, the comedian, served his apprenticeship in her company for two years.

Mrs. Holman first sang contralto parts with an Italian troupe in this country. Her next engagement was with Burton's stock company at the old Chambers Street Theatre. She remained there nine seasons, playing with John Lester Wallack, Mrs. Skirrett, John Brougham, and others. After leaving Burton's company she went to Toronto and bought the Opera House there. She gave such operas as "Faust," "Rose of Castile," "Sonnambula," "Martha," and the "Grand Duchess." William H. Crane was with her then and sang all of the bass parts.

In 1875 she gave up the Opera House. In 1893, while she was in this city in poor health and without money, Crane gave her a benefit at the Star Theatre.

REFORMS FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Balfour Outlines a Plan for Local Government in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 21.—The First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the House of Commons to-day regarding the Government's policy, which will be carried out next session, the object of which is to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England. The Government, he said, proposes to place both the poor law and the county administration on a broad popular basis. The landlords must be relieved of all the rural rates. At present the landowners are liable to half the poor rates, which the Government proposes to pay hereafter out of the imperial funds. The tenants are liable for the other half of the poor rates and the county cess. The Government proposes hereafter to pay the county cess out of the imperial funds. This double benefit to two classes, Mr. Balfour explained, will enable the Government to launch a scheme for local government which, he believed, would work safely and smoothly. He could not then give the details of this scheme, which would place a large charge upon the Exchequer; but, continued Mr. Balfour, it was a charge which the country at large and the Unionists would not grudge if thereby they could see the way to carry out the reforms to which they had pledged themselves. Mr. Balfour was of the opinion that every class of the community would be disposed to regard with favor what he could not but think must prove one of the greatest reforms carried out under the safest conditions ever suggested in the House of Commons. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Edward Henry Carson, Conservative member for Dubiin University, and formerly Solicitor General for Ireland, moved to adjourn the House in order to discuss Mr. Balfour's statement. He referred in terms of approval to the proposals of the Government.

Mr. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal, and Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, also approved of the proposals of the Government.

Mr. Balfour said the money would not be applied to Ireland this year. Thereupon Mr. Carson renewed his motion to adjourn.

TRANSVAAL RAID INQUIRY.

Rutherford Harris Examined in Regard to Henry Labouchere's Charges of Conspiracy.

LONDON, May 21.—There was a dramatic scene to-day in the committee room off Westminster Hall. The Parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid held another session, and, during the course of the examination of Mr. Rutherford Harris, the former Secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company at Cape Town, by Mr. Henry Labouchère, the witness was asked whether he had ever heard of a syndicate organized for the purpose of dealing in the securities of the Chartered Company. Mr. Harris replied:

"I am glad you put that question. I have given you a long time to prove the charges you made against me."

Then, turning to the Chairman, Mr. Harris read an extract from Mr. Labouchère's speech in the House of Commons on May 8, 1896, and an extract from Truth of May 5, 1896.

The extract from Truth was as follows:

"The main object of the raid was to annex the rich mining districts of the Transvaal to Rhodesia. It is obvious that the first news of the raid would cause a fall in shares. I am prepared to prove that a syndicate was formed just prior to the raid, including a leading Director (Mr. Harris was a Director of the company, as well as its Secretary at Cape Town,) in and one of the chief officials of the British Chartered South Africa Company, for the purpose of making large bear sales. The seed having thus been sown for securing a profit by the immediate fall and an ultimate profit by the buying, when the raid was successful and a rich slice of the Transvaal had been added to the Charter land, steps were taken to carry out the conspiracy.

"The tenor of the 'cryptograms' shows that there was a divergence of opinion between the Rhodeses (Cecil Rhodes and his brother, Col. Francis Rhodes,) and Alfred Beit's representatives among the reformers, and that those not connected with the gang were responsible for the failure of the scheme. These telegrams are damaging alike to the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes. It is clear that the raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and the Secretary of the Chartered South Africa Company. The telegram from Hammond (John Hays Hammond, the American engineer,) to Rhodes saying, 'Cannot arrange respective interests without Beit,' shows that the aim was purely for a Stock Exchange deal. These miscreants, therefore, planning a raid which must have led to the death of many, and which was based on robbery, were actually already disputing in regard to their respective shares of the plunder."

Truth then compared Cecil Rhodes to Jabez Balfour, "the first statesman to apply to imperial politics the methods of the shady company promoter," and concluded as follows:

"Had Cecil Rhodes remained Premier of Cape Colony I am convinced that as soon as it suited his purposes he would have turned on us (the British Government) and would have sought to cut the chain which binds us to South Africa."

After concluding reading, Mr. Harris turned to the Chairman and begged him to call upon Mr. Labouchère to justify his statements, "which," Mr. Harris added, "are absolutely and maliciously false and untrue."

There was a moment's silence, during which the members of the committee looked curiously at Mr. Labouchère. Then the latter said in a subdued voice:

"In order to give proof I shall have to call a number of stockbrokers before the committee."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, thereupon sharply remarked:

"I think it important that you should do so."

Replying to Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, Mr. Harris reiterated that Mr. Labouchère's statement was untrue from beginning to end. The witness next read an extract from the Gaulois, written last week, and signed by Mr. Labouchère, making similar charges.

Mr. Labouchère said he was prepared to prove the charges. The committee room was then cleared in order to allow the committee to discuss the matter.

When the session was resumed, the Chairman announced that the committee condemned Mr. Labouchère for commenting on the raid while the inquiry was proceeding, took notice of Mr. Harris's denial, and added that it rested with Mr. Labouchère to take the steps which he thought fit to meet the denial.

Lord Robert Cecil, counsel for Mr. Harris, then asked leave to speak. He said:

"Mr. Harris feels his honor and reputation at stake. He has now shown that one member of the committee is actuated by a violently hostile feeling toward him, and so long as Mr. Labouchère is a member of the committee, it is impossible for Mr. Harris to safely commit his honor and reputation to the committee."

This remark was greeted with calls of "Order."

A moment later Mr. Harris refused to be further examined by Mr. Labouchère unless the latter withdrew his charges.

On the motion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt the committee room was again cleared.

On resuming business, the Chairman said he thought Mr. Harris's position in the dispute must be wholly satisfactory to him, and the matter was then dropped.

NO DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

Cambridge Rejects the Proposal to Confer Them, 1,713 to 662.

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 21.—Cambridge University to-day, by a vote of 1,713 to 662, rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women. When the voting commenced the Senate House was thronged, and there were large crowds outside the building. Everywhere were posters inscribed, "'Varsity for men. Men for 'Varsity."

The undergraduates, who behaved in a threatening manner toward the supporters of the proposal to confer degrees upon women, were greeted with groans and cries of "Shame."

The excitement continually increased, especially in the streets. An effigy of a lady in bloomers on a bicycle was suspended opposite the Senate House, and there was a large banner over the Caius College gateway, inscribed: "Get you to Girton, Beatrice. Get you to Newnham. Here is no place for maids."

Toward the close of the voting thousands of people congregated outside the Senate House, and the undergraduates started letting off fireworks, during which two crackers exploded in the midst of the Senate House.

FATHER KNEIPP DEAD

The Priest Known Throughout the World for His Water Cure Passes Away in Suabia.

A RALLY JUST BEFORE DEATH

He Was Born in Bavaria Seventy-five Years Ago—Apprenticed to a Weaver—The Discovery of His Cure—His Many and Famous Patients.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Paris says that Father Kneipp, well known throughout the world through his water cure, is dead. He had been suffering for some days from inflammation of the lungs, and received the last sacrament of the church a week ago at Worishofen, Suabia. Subsequently, however, he rallied, and it was thought early in the week that he would recover.

Father Sebastian Kneipp was born seventy-five years ago, in the little Bavarian village of Ottobeuern. His father was a weaver, and the son was apprenticed at an early age to learn that trade. Life at the looms, however, proved too much for the boy, whose constitution had never been strong, and he contracted an affection of the lungs. He was sent to the Catholic hospital in the near-by town of Augustberg. The Bishop of Augustberg, during a visit to the hospital, became impressed with the intelligence of the boy, and, after his discharge from the hospital, obtained permission of his parents to educate him for the priesthood.

He began his studies at the age of sixteen. A few years afterward hard study resulted in a severe attack of nervous prostration, and he again went to the hospital, but even while tossing on a sick bed his thirst for knowledge kept him constantly reading. While turning over the pages of an ancient print he one day chanced to read a paper on the efficacy of cold water as a cure for disease. All hope had then been given up for his complete recovery. He began experiments upon his own case, acting upon his newly formed theory, and effected a complete cure. At the age of twenty-five he took his orders, and was sent to the church in his native town. He remained there nine years, and, in addition to his priestly duties, continued to teach the efficacy of his newly discovefed cold-water treatment for the cure of the ills of his parishioners. Hundreds of wonderful cures resulted from the following of his advice, and his fame began to spread.

Forty-two years ago he was transferred to Worishofen, a town of 1,500 inhabitants near Munich. There he continued to heal the sick by his cold water method, and so numerous and startling were his cures that his work began to attract attention throughout Bavaria.

It was not until 1889 that he wrote his first book giving his theory in detail. Since that time his name has become familiar all over the world. In 1889 advice was given to 400 or 500 patients each day, and by permission of his Bishop, he gave up his duties as priest and, assisted by three other priests, devoted his entire attention to curing the sick.

Although no fixed charge was made for consultations, the voluntary contributions of those who had been benefited paid for the construction of the first sanitarium in Worishofen in 1890. This was capable of accommodating 600 children. A year later a second and third building were erected, capable of accommodating 1,200 priests and sisters of the Church, and in 1894 accommodations were added for 300 lepers and 1,000 general patients. So great has been the success of these sanitariums that the voluntary contributions from the patients, besides greatly enriching the Church, have provided the town of Worishofen with electric lights, a splendid system of water works, and many other modern improvements. There are now 350 institutions for the cold-water treatment in Germany alone, and sanitariums have been established all over the world. There is only one establishment of the kind in the United States—the one in this city.

Father Kneipp has treated many famous people in Europe, among them being the Pope, Baron Bernhard de Rothschild, and the Empress of Austria.

TERRY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Marriage to Sybil Sanderson Contingent Upon the Success of the Action in Paris.

PARIS, May 21.—The Fourth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal began to-day the trial of the cross divorce suit brought by Antonio Terry, who is reported to be the affianced husband of Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna, against his wife, the Terry-Sanderson marriage being contingent upon the success of this action.

Mr. Terry is represented by Maitre Waldeck-Rousseau and Mrs. Terry by Maitre Allain. Mrs. Terry initiated the divorce proceedings some time ago by filing a petition against her husband, naming six co-respondents. Mr. Terry did not defend in that action, but allowed judgment to be taken against him by default. The verdict gave Mrs. Terry 2,000f. per month alimony.

Mr. Terry found this amount too large, and took an appeal; but the verdict of the court below was confirmed, and the amount of the alimony was raised to 5,000f. per month. He then brought the present action, charging the defendant with improper relations with a man not named.

In reply to this charge, Mrs. Terry, who had not theretofore named Miss Sanderson as a co-respondent, introduced her name into the case. The court again decided in the favor of Mrs. Terry, but ordered a formal inquiry into the charges which had been brought against her. Upon the result of this inquiry will depend the future of the alimony, as to whether it is to continue during the life of Mr. Terry or to be definitely annulled. Whatever the decision of the tribunal in the present proceedings, it is certain that the suit will go to the Appellate Court, and a final settlement may not be reached for a year or so.

The courtroom was quite empty when the hearing commenced. As both parties are asking for a divorce. Maitre Allain obtained the right to open. He graphically recited the story of the marriage and of the legal proceedings up to the present stage, stating that the husband had been guilty of notorious intrigues with women in Paris, and had traveled about with Miss Sybil Sanderson, while his wife was left penniless. He read the various declarations which have been made for and against Mrs. Terry.

Some of these charged her with improper conduct and with habitual drunkenness, her conduct while under the influence of drink being described as terribly pernicious to her daughter. Other affidavits from her physician, her servants, and such well-known people as the painter Caran d'Ache, directly contradicted these, her physician affirming that she suffered from excruciating recurrent pains requiring high doses of chloral, an abuse of which would produce in a woman of her constitution and temperament effects similar to those of an intoxicating drink.

Maitre Allain concluded his statement by insisting that as Mr. Terry was a Spanish subject at the time of the marriage, the court should order an application of the Spanish law, and grant a decree nisi, with a division of the fortune, estimated at 50,000,000 francs, equally between husband and wife. He demanded also that Mrs. Terry should have possession of the child, whom, he said, the father had never visited at her school.

Maitre Waldeck-Rousseau, in an eloquent and powerful speech, declared that the testimony which had been offered against the wife was of much below the real enormity of the facts. He described Mrs. Terry, when intoxicated, as walking about the house nude and begging for drink, even eau de Cologne and pure alcohol.

Maitre Waideck-Rousseau concluded by denying that Mr. Terry was anything like as wealthy as had been claimed by Maitre Allain. He said that the failure of the Terry sugar plantations in Cuba had cost his client 300,000 francs. Finally he asked the court to decree Mr. Terry an absolute separation from his wife, and to apply the laws of the United States, leaving the husband in possession of the entire fortune.

No witnesses were called. It is probable that the trial will end to-morrow.

THE ELYSEE SALON AWARDS.

Henri Harpignies, the Well-Known Painter, Wins the Medaille d'Honneur—P. Albert Laurens a Medalist.

PARIS, May 21.—The announcement of the award of medals of the Champs Elysées Salon of 1897, section of paintings, was made to-day. The Médaille d'Honneur is given to Henri Harpignies for his picture, "Solitude." M. Harpignies is a pupil of Acard; he also exhibited "Bords du Rhône." The Médaille de Première Classe goes to P. Albert Laurens, a pupil of MM. Cormon and Benjamin-Constat, for his "Glauké et Thaléia." The Médaille de Deuxième Classe is given for "Sur le Versant des Alpes-Maritimes, (Provence,)" by Albert Charpin, a pupil of Daubigny.

The following pictures receive honorable mention: "Ordre de Charger," by Lucien Pierre Sergent; "Les Piroguiers de Guet N'Dar, (Sénégal,)" Marius Perret; "Portrait de Mlle. Y. D.," Edgard Maxence; "Le Coupe Enchantée," Mlle. Georges Achille-Fould; "Un Coin de Province à Paris," Albert Gassolin; "Triste Antesala," Gonzalo Bilbao; "Le Retour du Pêcheur, (Jersey,)" Paul Jobert; "Saint Georges Vainqueur," Georges Bergés; "Soir d'Automne, a Morestel, (Isère,)" Arnaud Auguste Balouzet; "L'Attente aux Bosquets d'Arphrodite," Emmanuel de Dieudonne; "Offrande Printanière," Henry Vollet.

Henri Harpignies, the winner of the Médaille d'Honneur, was born in Valenciennes in 1819. He is a landscape painter, and works both in oil and water colors. He is generally conceded to stand in the front rank of French painters. His water colors are said to have the strength and breadth of the English school. He has exhibited at the Salon since 1852. He is a medalist of 1866, 1868, and 1869; a second class medalist of 1878. He received the cross in 1875, and in 1883 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. His best-known works are "A Deep Road," exhibited in 1852; "The Rooks," 1863; "Evening on the Campagna," 1866; "Return from Hunting in the Evening," 1880, and "The Loire at Briare, Farm of Cour-Chaillot," 1885.

WALES SEES "SECRET SERVICE."

The Prince Highly Praises Mr. Gillette for His Play and Acting.

LONDON, May 21.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York witnessed the performance of "Secret Service" at the Adelphi Theatre this evening. All expressed themselves as delighted.

The Prince of Wales summoned Mr. Gillette and Mr. Charles Frohman to the royal box, and complimented the former upon his play and his acting.

As he was leaving the theatre the Prince said: "Tell the company how much we have all enjoyed the performance; and (addressing Mr. Gillette) I hope you will write more plays as good as this one and bring them all to London."

Jumped from a Window and Killed.

Olaff Linde, twenty-five years old, jumped from a fourth story window at 10 West Ninety-fifth Street last night and was killed. Linde was a coachman in the employ of Isaac W. Taussig, who occupies the Ninety-fifth Street house and is a member of the commission firm of M. Taussig & Co. of 111 Wall Street. Linde came from Sweden a few months ago. He often complained of being homesick, and also was troubled with severe pains in his head. These are the only known causes why the man should have desired to end his life.

Considering a New Up-town Park.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday heard Everett P. Wheeler and John C. Shaw, representing the Upper East Side Improvement Association, who proposed the opening of a new park embracing portions of two blocks between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets fronting on the East River, and extending back 300 feet, the estimated cost of which would be $261,000. The members of the board appeared to be impressed with the suggestion, but the matter was referred to the Controller.

At the Irish Fair.

Daniel F. McGee, ninety-six; his wife, Bridget, eighty-nine, and their son, Michael, sixty-nine years old, were visitors to the Irish Fair yesterday. The old couple asked for some soil from the Dublin booth, to send to a sick son in South America. Their request was granted, and they left all smiles and happiness. To-night the Guards Lafayette, the French-American military company, will be the guests of the Wolfe Tone Guards at the fair. On Monday Anita Cluss, the harpist, will play and Andrew Mack will sing.

Died at Sea of Yellow Fever.

Daniel Goldsmith, a German, twenty-five years old, a second cabin passenger on the steamship Finance, died of yellow fever Wednesday last, and his body was buried at sea. As Goldsmith had been isolated, Dr. Doty did not consider it necessary to hold all of the other passengers, of whom there were eighty-eight, but such as had been exposed before the disease was discovered were sent to Hoffman Island and the steamship was delayed pending disinfection.

Ex-Senator Eustis a New Yorker.

Announcement is made that James B. Eustis, formerly United States Ambassador to France, will become the head of the law firm, now Jones & Govin, of 45 Cedar Street, this city, who are counsel for several French companies, and who sometimes represent the Governments of France and Austria. The new law firm will be Eustis, Jones & Govin. Mr. Eustis is still abroad, but will sail for New York June 6.

Christian Endeavor Rally.

The May rally of the Third District Christian Endeavor Societies was held last evening in the Epiphany Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Two addresses were delivered on the subject of good citizenship by Col. Alexander Bacon of Brooklyn and Mr. J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement in Delancey Street.

Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, May 21.—Gouverneur Kortright, the yachtsman of New York, to-day rented Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Hamilton's villa on Harrison Avenue, known as the Moorings. The place had been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Rutherford, but they decided to remain in Europe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Max Freeman will appear as Chevalier in "Erminie" at the Bijou Theatre Monday night.

The Bostonians will close their ten weeks' engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-night. It is he longest run ever played at this house.

The polo game between the Lambs and The Players was not played yesterday owing to the rain. It will be played to-day at the Polo Grounds.

May Irwin will leave for her Summer residence at the Thousand Islands June 6. She will return early in August and begin rehearsing her new stock company.

Isabelle Urquhart will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre June 7 in a one-act sketch by Sydney Wilmer and Walter Vincent, entitled "In Durance Vile."

M. F. Charley, who has just closed a successful season of French opera in New Orleans, San Francisco, and Mexico, is in this city engaging performers for next season.

Marion Abbot, who is to appear in "The Alderman" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, will act the chief rôle in "Mme. Sans Gêne" next season. Katherine Kidder will appear in a new play.

Emily Bancker has been engaged by Alfred Bradley to act the rôle of Dora in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's comedy, "Christopher, Jr." Miss Bancker will be supported by a number of well-known actors.

William Blaisdell will play the rôle of Auguste Pompier in "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre Wednesday. He will replace Joseph W. Herbert, who sails for England June 9 to join Mr. Daly's stock company.

Mr. "Chuck" Connors, who was said yesterday to have signed a contract with Davis & Keogh, is engaged to Oscar Hammerstein for this season and will appear at Olympia. Arthur Hammerstein and Alfred E. Aarons have been diligently rehearsing Mr. Connors for some time in numerous variety "specialties" in which he is to appear at the roof garden.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

The Savings Banks Will Not Make Reductions in Their Rates, as Rumored.

PRESENT RATE IS STABLE

Depositors Get Only What Their Money Yields in Open Market—Gradual Lowering of Interest Will Affect Savings, but the Decrease Will Be Slow.

It was reported yesterday that the savings banks of this city intend to reduce the rate of interest they are now paying on deposits. It was also reported that this reduction would be made from June 1. When asked about this rumor last night, Merritt Trimble, President of the Bank for Savings, 280 Fourth Avenue, said:

"The savings banks have no such proposition before them, and are not considering the advisability of cutting down the present rate. These institutions do not fix the rate of interest. It is fixed by the mass of business transactions, which show the value and productive power of money.

"Every now and then something is published about the savings banks reducing the rate of interest. If the method of conducting a savings bank were better known, these rumors would not be current. We are not allowed to make a profit from the deposits placed with us, and cannot, consequently, exact one rate of interest on loans and pay a much lower rate to our depositors, pocketing the difference. All that we are permitted to do is to receive deposits and invest them carefully and securely for the depositors. If we get from such investments 4 or 5 per centum, we pay our depositors the same per centum, less the current expenses of the bank, and a small surplus fund, which must be kept as a protection. These expenses are exceedingly light, and each depositor gets almost the same per centum of interest that the aggregate of deposits has yielded. In our bank the expenses amount to just 85 cents a year on each account, and the accounts average nearly $500. This is inappreciable. Our accounts are small, as we do not let any one account run over $1,000, although the State law permits $3,000. As it is, we have 120,000 single accounts, amounting to more than $52,000,000.

PATROLMAN BLACK'S BRAVERY.

Rode His Wheel Between Closely Racing Teams and Stopped Them.

Peter Fanning and Samuel Hodges, drivers of trucks owned by John Murphy of 411 East Sixty-fifth Street, were arrested last night by Bicycle Policeman William A. Black of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who risked his life, and was almost trampled under the feet of the horses. The drivers happened to meet at the corner of First Avenue and Forty-second Street on their way to the stables to quit for the day and they made a race of it to get home first. As the horses galloped up First Avenue pedestrians and wheelmen were obliged to run for their lives. One of the teams was on the car track and one on the asphalt pavement.

At Fifty-seventh Street Policeman Black called for them to stop. They paid no attention to him, but only whipped up their teams. The policeman bent over the handle bars and soon was up with the teams. The wagons were side by side with about five feet of space between.

The policeman rode between the two trucks, and when at the horses' heads, he grasped one horse of either team. As he did this he was obliged to let go the handles of his wheel and in a minute he was jerked from his seat and was dragged along the pavement. The horses became frightened and reared and plunged, but the plucky officer held on and was able to bring both teams to a stop.

He placed both men under arrest and took them to the East Fifty-first Street Station. He was uninjured, but his clothing was badly damaged and his wheel was wrecked.

A KANSAS INSURANCE FIGHT.

Supt. McNall Revokes the Metropolitan Life Company's License.

A dispatch was printed yesterday from Topeka, Kan., to the effect that Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance of Kansas, had revoked the license of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York to do business in that State. It was stated that the action grew out of the refusal of the company to pay death claims held by Mrs. Josie L. Dunn of Topeka and Mrs. Bertha C. Emory of Kansas City.

Secretary Woodward of the Metropolitan Company, when seen at his office yesterday, said: "We have received no information whatever from Kansas upon this subject. Perhaps we will receive a letter explaining this story within a day or two. Mr. McNall has been engaged in fights with many insurance companies, and perhaps this is another of them. I was not aware that we had any litigation in progress in Kansas."

RICHARD T. GRANT'S DEATH.

A Writer and a Linguist, He Had a Continual Struggle with Poverty.

Richard T. Grant, teacher of languages, poet, and writer, died rather suddenly yesterday morning in his room at 202 Mulberry Street, where he had been living two weeks. His landlady, Mrs. Ryder, had seen him leave the house early in the morning, and then return. When she wanted to clean his room she knocked at the door, but got no answer, and on opening it, found him lying dead on the floor near a chair. He had apparently died in his chair, falling over to the floor.

Mr. Grant came of a Welsh family, and arrived in this country over twenty years ago, after a brilliant university career. His father and two sisters accompanied him. He was a well-known writer about fifteen years ago, and his stories and poems were published in this country and in England. He was a good linguist, and had mastered the Spanish, Italian, and French languages. Later he devoted most of his time to giving private lessons in these languages, and he also secured an appointment as teacher in the Vandewater Street Night School.

The Grants were unfortunate, however, by reason of sickness and inability to secure remunerative employment. Consumption was in the family, and some time ago the eldest sister died at 135 Crosby Street. The other sister lives in the rear tenement, much wasted by consumption, and quite feeble. She has been making a precarious living by mending clothes.

She was told by a friend who did not wish to alarm her that her brother was sick.

"Oh, I know poor Richie is dead," replied Miss Grant, bursting into tears. "I feel it." And she hurriedly dressed herself and hastened to her brother's room, to find that the body had already been taken to the Morgue. He had no money, and there was no one to bury him. One of Mr. Grant's pupils just then arrived to take the usual lesson, and the pupil and Miss Grant together hurried off to the Morgue.

The only valuables found upon the dead man were a cheap silver watch and some laundry tickets. The case was reported to the Coroner's office, and Coroner Hoeber's deputy said that there was no suspicion of suicide. The Coroner will view the body to-day.

L. S. MILLER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Was Overcome in a Store—Supposed Case of Heart Disease.

Lucius S. Miller, aged sixty-five, a buyer for Weed & Co. of Savannah, Ga., and interested in the hardware firm of W. B. Fox & Brother at 97 Chambers Street, this city, fell dead yesterday afternoon in the salesroom of Oakman Brothers & Co., cutlery and silverware manufactures, 123 Chambers Street, shortly after 12 o'clock. He was married and resided with his family at 41 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

He was talking with Mr. Walker, a salesman, about an intended purchase. Walker stepped behind a showcase, and, hearing something fall, he remarked: "Have you dropped your umbrella?" Getting no response, he leaned forward and saw Miller lying dead on the floor. Death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

MRS. SARAH G. GREGG DEAD.

A Nurse During the War and Matron at Camp Butler.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 21.—Mrs. Sarah Gallap Gregg died here last night at the age of eighty-seven. At the breaking out of the late war she took an active part in the Relief Corps and Sanitary Commission. She served as nurse in two regiments and as matron in the United States General Hospital at Camp Butler, near Springfield.

During the siege of Vicksburg she took a corps of nurses down the river, remaining there three months, finally bringing back nearly 1,800 sick and wounded soldiers of the Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio regiments. She returned to Camp Butler and continued as matron there until the close of the war.

Ethel King Buried.

Funeral services for Miss Ethel King, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Horatio C. King, who died Wednesday at the home of her parents, 46 Willow Street, Brooklyn, were held at the house yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church. A quartet rendered several hymns, including "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "The Light in Darkness," which was written by Gen. King. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the family plot in Greenwood for burial.

Frederick Schaefer's Funeral.

The funeral services for Frederick Schafer, the millionaire brewer, were held at his late home, 529 Madison Avenue, last night. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church read the English service, while the service in German was read by the Rev. Dr. Mohldenker of St. Peter's Church. Interment will be in Woodlawn to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Betsey Pendleton Hayden.

Betsey Pendleton Hayden, widow of John C. Hayden, died yesterday at the residence of her son, United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden, 535 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Hayden was born in Stratford, Conn., of Revolutionary stock. Shortly after her marriage she moved to New Haven and lived there until thirty-four years ago, when she came to Brooklyn to live with her son. She is survived by her son and a daughter, Mrs. Amelia Meeder of South Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at the house at 4 o'clock. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery at New Haven, Conn.

J. H. Bond.

J. H. Bond, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange and of the firm of F. S. Sands & Co., died Thursday morning at his home, 97 Grove Street, Brooklyn. The firm of Sands & Co. failed fifteen months ago. Mr. Bond was born in this city forty-two years ago. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GALLAGHER, for twenty-four years a member of the Hoboken police, died at his home, 306 Willow Avenue, yesterday. He had been ill for nearly two years. On Nov. 25, 1895, he was relieved from active duty and made doorman at Police Headquarters. He was born in New York in 1845, and though only sixteen years old at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted and served four years. He had wide fame as a detective. He leaves a wife and five children.

EDWIN A. KENNEDY, manager of the sign department of the New York Trade School, died Thursday at his home, 808 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for a number of years. He had filled different offices in the Republican district association, having been the first Chairman of the Eleventh District Association in the Twenty-first Ward. He was a member of Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R. Funeral services will be held at the family residence to-night. Another service will be held to-morrow morning under the direction of Abel Smith Post. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

DE LIMA—ANDREWS.—On Thursday, May 20, 1897, at the Dakota, 1 West 72d St., by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, Lylia, daughter of the late D. A. de Lima, to G. Osgood Andrews.

LANDON—TOEL.—On Thursday, May 20, 1897, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Mary Hornor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, to Francis Griswold Landon.

LEOPOLD—KOHN.—Wednesday, May 19, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, at the residence of the bride, No. 218 West 14th St.

DIED.

BELL.—On the 19th inst., suddenly, at The Manor, Hudson, N. Y., James C. Bell, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, 22d, at the house. Interment at Greenwood.

BREEN.—On Thursday, May 20, 1897, John Breen, beloved husband of Maria Carberry, and retired policeman of Union Market Station.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 23, from his late residence, 680 East 143d St., at 2 P. M., sharp. Brooklyn papers please copy.

BRISTED.—The funeral of Grace Sedgwick Bristed, who died at St. Cloud on Feb. 8, will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, May 25, 1897, at 9:30 A. M.

BURHANS.—On Friday, May 21, Jennie S., wife of Cyrus Burhans.
Funeral services at her late home, 320 West 86th St., N. Y., Monday morning, May 24, at 9:30. Interment at Saugerties, N. Y.

KETCHAM.—In New Haven, Conn., on the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
State New York 3s, Cambridge 4s,
State Mass. 3 1-2s, Lawrence 4s,
New York City 3 1-2s, Hartford School 4s,
Brooklyn 4s, New Haven 4s.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Prairie du Chien Division 8% Bonds

MATURING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

The above described bonds will be received on a four per cent. basis at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New York, in exchange for the Company's one-hundred-year General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds at par. That is

One Prairie du Chien Division 8 per cent. bond at par is $1,000.00
Interest accrued and accruing to Feb. 1, 1898:
5 months from Feb. 1st to July 1st, 1897, at 8 per cent. $33.33
7 months from July 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, at 4 per cent. less discount 22.80 56.13
One general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond to mature May 1st, 1989, bearing interest from July 1st, 1897 ..... 1,000.00
Difference payable to the holder of Prairie du Chien Division bonds in cash $56.13

This offer to exchange will remain open until July 1st, and exchanges to be made as of that date.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the abovementioned **Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit** will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing June 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Reed tract, Wood estate, Hartman & Myer, &c., tract, Forbes & Delano, &c., tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly signed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and firm.

Not much more than 100,000 shares of stock were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and of that total about a fifth was provided by Jersey Central, with Burlington and St. Paul together furnishing as much more. Sugar Trust transactions were still insignificant compared with the ordinary position of that stock in the market.

***

In Jersey Central there was a smart rally, the stock, after dropping down close to 69, getting back to 71½, closing there, at the top price of the day. No news developments of any consequence were disclosed. There seemed to be a free covering of shorts, and, to some extent, there was an apparent support for the stock by inside interests. Around 69 the market seemed to act a good deal like it did when displaying firmness around 76, where over and over again there was sufficient support to withstand depressing influences.

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The other coal stocks were also strong in yesterday's market, Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna both rising a point or more. Their strength was generally attributed to sympathy with the Jersey Central rally.

***

The Granger railroad stocks continued a feature of strength in the market. They fluctuated but fractionally, though apparently many strenuous manipulative efforts there are to mark their quotations down.

***

Chicago Gas rose a point, some indications of hesitancy showing upon the part of the short interest which has hitherto been aggressive against the property. Some of the bigger bear traders seem to have left recent small fry followers in a rather unhappy situation.

***

General Electric was more traded in yesterday than usual, nearly 4,000 shares being quoted, and an advance of a point being scored. Inside interests in the property are still, however, loath to permit themselves to be quoted as making any encouraging forecasts, so far as the stock market is concerned. They have good business, they have bright prospects, but further than that nothing can be officially learned.

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Current gold export announcements are not up to what have been predicted. Something over $1,000,000 was taken by a French house yesterday, that being the only shipment of the week, last Saturday's estimates of what would go abroad this week being half a dozen times as much as what actually does go.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼, while the 4s, 1907, registered, declined ¼. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123.

***

In State bonds, $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 4.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chicago Gas	⅝	Manhattan	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	⅞	N. J. Central	1⅝
Chi., B. & Quincy	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	2d pf	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
General Electric	1	West. Union Tel.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Third Avenue	3

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	1
Equit. Gas Light Chi. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1½
Morris & Essex 1st	1	Ulster & Del. con.	1¼
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid 4s, t. r. 1½

The sales amounted to $892,000, as follows:

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $88,859,622; balances, $6,047,016; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $464,982.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very quiet and easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

***

The money market yesterday remained unchanged. Call money was dull at quoted rates, and the time department entirely stagnant, with the same liberal supply and light demand that has characterized it for weeks past. There was some slight improvement in the demand for commercial paper, although not enough to appreciably improve that market.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 377,011.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,552,417
Exports in same period	13,021,350
Net exports	$11,468,933
Net imports, 1896	9,054,308
Net exports, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports, 1893	51,495,381

***

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .28. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Brunswick sold at .08 and 200 shares Union Consolidated at .37.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛ to 10½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 75⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 101½; Reading, ¼, to 9⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 45½. Canadian Pacific sold at 55¼, Illinois Central at 95, and Erie at 12¼. British consols closed unchanged for money at 113⅛ and 1-16 lower for the account, at 113 9-16.

The Bank of England gained on balance £60,000. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 42c and exchange on London at 25f 10½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 197.40; in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 104.90.

GOLD EXPORT PROSPECTS.

The probable effect of another war scare upon the exchange market, and consequently upon the future of the gold-export movement, has been the subject of much discussion in Wall Street during the past three or four days. One of the arguments of the bears has been that exchange rates would immediately move up as soon as it was definitely known that Congress intended passing a resolution to recognize the belligerency of Cuba. Mr. Charles Schumacher, the exchange authority, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, when asked regarding the matter:

"I do not believe that this Cuban business will have much effect upon exchange rates. War, of course, always means higher prices for sterling exchange, but exchange at the present time is about as high as it can go—as high as the gold shippers will allow it to go. If the slightest advance in rates is going to bring about gold exports, as it now does, I do not see very well how they can go much higher, war scare or no war scare.

"There may, however, be larger shipments of gold than ordinarily there would be. That, of course, cannot be foreseen. Conditions at the moment will influence the market. At the present time we cannot see whether apprehension as to a war with Spain is really going to mean large gold shipments or not.

"As to exportations of gold, I believe that we will send $30,000,000 of gold abroad before we get through with this movement. I think, however, that it will go out slowly and in comparatively small lots. From what I can see at present, we will continue to ship gold up to the end of June or the middle of July. If what we all hope for and expect really comes to pass, I think you will see that the outward flow of gold will cease about that time. However, if business continues stagnant and the rates for money remain as low as they are at the present time, I think exchange rates will hold very strong all Summer.

"At the moment dullness rules in the exchange market. There has not been a variation in rates to speak of for a week past. Including to-day's engagement, we have so far shipped from Jan. 1 $13,000,000 of gold, against $21,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Like every one else in all other lines of business, exchange brokers have been doing practically nothing.

"I find a very interesting comparison in studying statistics of imports and exports for the last twenty years. During the period from 1878 to 1887 we imported, in round numbers, $220,000,000 of gold in excess of exports. From 1888 to 1897, we exported $335,000,000 of gold, and, in addition to this, $128,000,000 of silver, in excess of our imports. During the same period, from 1878 to 1887, our merchandise exports amounted to $1,382,000,000 in excess of imports. From 1888 to the end of 1896 our exports were only $677,000,000 in excess of imports.

"While no absolute conclusions can be drawn from this comparison, yet the difference in the conditions prevailing in the two decades at least partly explains the depression from which this country has been and is now suffering. The question is, What can be done and what is being done to lift us out of the slough of despond? I regret very much to say that so far I cannot see much daylight ahead. The powers to whom we should look for a remedy are evidently either unable or unwilling to see the errors of the past. And if they cannot see them they certainly cannot be expected to cure them."

STREET RAILWAY FLUCTUATIONS.

Local street railway stocks provided interesting features in the outside security market yesterday. They were not especially active, but fluctuations were wide. The decision of Justice Beach, too late for effect on Thursday, and the announcement that the Central Crosstown Road had been absorbed by the Metropolitan Traction Company were the two market influences.

Sixth Avenue Railway stock closed yesterday at 183 bid, with offerings at 195, against sales on Thursday at 171. No transactions in the stock were reported yesterday. Sixth Avenue responded more promptly to the development than to the unfavorable factors of the past few weeks.

Third Avenue stock, which closed on Thursday night at 150 bid, sold yesterday at 146½, the lowest price recorded for it for some time. In the case of Third Avenue, both the Beach decision and the sale of the Central Crosstown were quoted as bear arguments.

JERSEY CENTRAL.

An operator who has been one of the large sellers of Jersey Central ever since the stock was at par, gave yesterday to the Wall Street News Agency of Dow, Jones & Co. his reasons for the position he has taken, and for his belief that the stock must inevitably sell at much lower prices. He said:

"I first sold on the belief that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre could not be the only anthracite coal company which was making money. If Lehigh and Wilkesbarre did not make money, the Jersey Central Company was not earning its dividends.

"The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES, on Feb. 28 last, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre sworn report for 1896, showed that that company made a little more than operating expenses, and somebody had to pay the deficit in its fixed charges amounting to $1,052,531. The only inference was that Jersey Central interests had to pay it. Who otherwise could be paying it? How otherwise could a default have been prevented? Then I saw that Jersey Central had not earned its dividends. The later revelations as to the floating indebtedness of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, sworn to in Pennsylvania, came as a further startling surprise. I have kept up my investigation of the properties, and I do not see how the Jersey Central Company can continue dividends which are not earned, and which are adding each quarter to its already enormous floating debt.

"The matter of the combined floating debts of the two companies must be attended to in some way, and that speedily. So far this season, business has been very poor, coal has not sold, and the floating obligations of the Jersey, I am reliably informed, have increased to nearly $7,000,000.

"If you will add together the debt of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, both funded and floating, taking the figures as of Dec. 31, 1896, and then sworn to by Mr. Maxwell, the President of both companies, you will see that they exceed $90,000,000, while the total outstanding issue of Reading general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds is $89,125,000, being $44,250,000 to retire prior liens, and the same amount to retire the old generals. This debt bears 4 per cent. interest, while the debt of Jersey Central bears 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Under the agreement between the coal companies each company is allotted a fixed output; Reading has, I think, 21 per cent., and Jersey Central but 11 per cent.

"Talk of the ultimate value of coal lands no longer affects investors, because of the sad experiences they had with Mr. Gowen's belief in the ultimate value of the enormous coal lands owned by the Reading Company. They are valuable, but so far have been unavailable in a profit-making sense.

"No management has ever been able to make the Jersey Central property pay, because of its heavy bonded debt. The present management has put the property in excellent physical condition, and the question is how much has it been able to earn for dividends, when the operations of its subcompany, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, are draining it of every dollar.

"As to sales of long stock, they have been evident all the way down. The break could never have occurred had not thousands of shares of long stock been sold. It is not at all likely that inside stock has been kept during this decline, for no one knows the real situation of the two properties so well as the insiders, who are naturally the first to take advantage of dominant conditions.

"You ask my opinion of the future of the property. If the dividends are passed and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre is reorganized, it may be possible in future years for the Jersey Central property to earn some money in excess of its own fixed charges and the reduced charges of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, if the reorganization be intelligent.

"Wall Street has seen Jersey Central sell for $7 per share when it had $30,000,000 less bonds upon it and its controlled property than it has to-day."

DUN AND BRADSTREETS.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, will say to-day:

Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for Eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the Middle West appear, with considerable rediscounts from the South. Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments $1,500,000, mostly from the Middle West. Exports of gold have no influence, and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves a greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely, and gives the country a stronger position in international markets. Meanwhile there is a continuing increase, distinct though gradual, in the volume of business, in demand for products of manufacture, and, considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce.

The iron industry has quite an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Part was due to the rupture of the steel beam pool and the fall in price from 1.55 to 1.25 nominally quoted, and some good structural contracts were at once secured. Part is due to a better demand for plates and for pipe, of which one large contract for Indiana fields was placed, and part to growing needs for cars and vessels. Sales of copper, said to be nearly 60,000,000 pounds, have stiffened the price to 11⅛ for Lake, and tin rose to 13½c, in spite of large arrivals, though lead was weaker at 3.25c. and tin plates at $3.30. Coke is also a shade lower.

A general yielding in prices, though averaging only about 2½ cents per pair, has materially improved trade in boots and shoes, and factories in women's shoes have orders for some time ahead. Hides and leather were unusually high a year ago, but comparing with ten years ago hides are now 9 per cent. higher, leather 11 per cent. lower, and boots and shoes 14 per cent. lower. There have been large contracts for sole leather, 15,000 to 40,000 sides each, at private terms, meaning below quotations. Hides have advanced about 1 per cent. at Chicago. Sales of wool decrease, though still greater than when all the mills were busy, but manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, most of their possibie demand for months ahead having been supplied. Western holders begin to offer at 1 to 1½ cents lower than of late. Woolen goods are dull, but prices are firm. The strike of clothing hands here somewhat restricts the new demand. Cotton goods are without change in prices, print cloths still at the lowest on record, and the demand is still indifferent, with talk of temporary closing of mills at the South.

Railroad earnings reflect material increase in westbound movement, especially of high-class freight, in part because of cutting of rates, and in spite of small grain tonnage earnings of all roads reporting for the first half of May were .9 per cent. greater than last year and only 2.8 per cent. less than in 1892. Pleasanter accounts are made by inclusion of Canadian roads with a heavy grain, but on United States roads only reports are on the whole the best yet made this year. As eastbound tonnage from Chicago is 10 per cent. less than last year and 8 per cent. less than in 1893, the increase in freight of other kinds has been large.

***

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

The slight improvement in trade is in the tendency of business to increase at a few cities in the Northwest, on the Pacific coast, and in South Atlantic and Gulf States. There is increased buying at Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, and at New Orleans, where trade has revived on the announcement that northern Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas flooded districts are being placed under cultivation, and that the damage done is less than expected. There are increased sales at Milwaukee, Omaha, Chicago, and St. Louis, and exports of general merchandise and lumber from San Francisco have increased. Advices from California are that lack of seasonable rains and longcontinued dry winds have injured the wheat and fruit crops. The yield of wheat there is expected to be smaller than in 1896. Larger Eastern centres report the movement of merchandise slow and trade dull. The season is now so far advanced that no general gain is looked for till after Fall buying sets in.

The usual industrial disturbances have marked building and other industries, notably clothing, mining, iron, and steel. Manufacturers of woolens are well stocked with raw material, but owing to slowness of orders prices are easier. Makers of cotton goods are at a disadvantage owing to the relatively high price of cotton and the increase in production of products. There is no gain in demand for iron and steel, prices for which contnue low. The report that the steel rail, billet, and wire nail makers are seeking to form a pool to advance prices is not confirmed.

Prices of staples have tended downward this week, conspicuously for cotton, sugar, leather, shoes, turpentine, wheat, pork, lard, and coffee. Unchanged prices are also recorded for lumber, pig iron, steel billets, print cloths, and wheat flour, the only noteworthy advances being for petroleum, cotton yarns, resin, and tea.

Bank clearings throughout the United States this week amount to $975,000,000, a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. from last week, 2 per cent. from the third week of May, 1896, and 12 per cent. from the corresponding total in 1895. As compared with the like week in 1894, this week's total shows an increase of 14 per cent., but compared with the like aggregate in 1893, the falling off is 20 per cent.

There are 245 business failures throughout the United States this week, which is not far from what may be called the normal. This total is compared with 251 last week, 216 in the third week of May, 1896, 206 in the like week of 1895, 237 in 1894, and 247 in the corresponding week of 1893.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,655,862 bushels, compared with 2,183,000 bushels last week, 1,906,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,754,000 bushels two years ago, 2,310,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,106,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 3,190,043 bushels, compared with 3,096,000 bushels last week, 1,656,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,052,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 507,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 765,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

COAL AND IRON BUSINESS.

Coal trade conditions are summarized by The Engineering and Mining Journal as follows:

Business is reported by the sales agents of the anthracite coal companies as fair, which really means that they are not satisfied with the sales they are making. Orders do not appear to be very plentiful, and those that are received are as a rule for the same sizes, which makes the disposition of stocks very uneven. The question of prices does not make any trouble, the figures asked being pretty freely given. Orders at ruling rates are booked without question when delivery is asked at regular intervals up to July 1. This would indicate that no advance in prices will be made on June 1, as everybody had been expecting. The raise may be made, but it is doubtful in the face of the inquiry which the Attorney General of New York is setting on foot to probe the alleged coal trust.

In the soft coal trade, there is a little more tonnage going forward than last week, though the market itself seems to be unchanged, what there is of it. Prices continue at the low ebb that has been prevailing this season, and with little new business presenting itself. When an order, small or medium, gets into the market there continues to be the same old rush for it, and prices do not stand much in the way. The operators, however, have come to expect this, and have hardly any hope of better things before another year.

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The iron trade continues in the unsatisfactory condition reported for weeks past. Uncertain demand, sharp competition, and low prices are still the rule. With steel billets under $14 at mill and Bessemer pig $9.35 in the Mahoning Valley there is little more to be said.

The local market is dull and prices are unsettled. Quotations are already very low, but shading is still going on more or less. Buying by actual consumers is not brisk, and low prices apparently have no influence.

DULLNESS THAT IS ABNORMAL.

The following is from The Shoe and Leather Reporter, a trade authority:

"The stagnation of trade is strikingly illustrated by the anomalous condition of the shoe business. That baffles all calculation. It has been held in restraint so far this year to a degree which has been a cause of surprise to producers, and, we think, to most vendors. Early in the year the stocks were reckoned to be below the average, and it was thought they must be freely replenished before Spring had advanced far. In March the dullness continued. Then it was expected that there would be all the more activity in April. That month passed with only some faint signs of revival, and here we are at last within ten days of Summer, and the demand for shoes is just barely sufficient to provide employment for most of the operatives in the factories, and the orders do not extend far ahead. Additional ones are needed to render it certain that there will be work enough for all, or nearly all, who are engaged in the industry. The shoe dealers still restrict their purchases, from which the inference is natural that they do not feel disturbed in regard to the probability of supplying their wants on as favorable terms in the future as they can at present."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 5s consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Stefnway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	180	195
Third Avenue Railroad	147	149
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	14
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	87	90

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	74	76
Hoboken Ferry 5s	101½	104
Metropolitan Ferry	110	109
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89½	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	95
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	81
*Consumers' Gas Jersey C.ty) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	232
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	59	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110⅜
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	77
Standard Gas, New York	104	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	300	301
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	74	75
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	119	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	135	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex. interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	210
Am. Exchange	116	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	115	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	141
Chase National	490	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	140	Metropolis	340
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	550	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	207	New York County	685
Continental	130	Ninth National	101
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	170	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	330	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson River	150	Third National	80
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	150	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

There were sales of seven shares of Market & Fulton at 217½.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—There was a slight increase in activity in the Philadelphia market to-day. Arbitrage dealings in Reading and St. Paul constituted the bulk of the day's business. Reading was inclined to heaviness. Of the traction stocks Baltimore was strong on the consolidation deal, which will be ratified by the stockholders at a special meeting to be held in Baltimore to-morrow. Philadelphia also was fractionally higher. Union held steady at practically unchanged prices. The specialties were neglected. Metropolitan was quite active, at 107, and the sale of a single block of nearly 2,000 shares attracted some comment. The name of the seller was not learned. The closing was quiet at these figures, for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¼	23¼
N. P. com. rct.	12¼	12⅜
N. P. rct. pf.	36⅜	36⅝
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52
Reading	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf.	19⅜	19⅝
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11⅝
St. Paul	74	74⅝
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	81	81½
El. & Peo. 4s	69⅜	70
Metropolitan Traction	106½	107
Philadelphia Traction	69¼	69½
Baltimore Traction	19⅜	19½
Union Traction	9⅝	9⅞
Penn. H., L. & P.	13¼	13½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	30¼	31
United Gas Improvement	72½	72¼
Electric Storage	17½	18
Electric Storage pf.	18½	20
Welsbach Light	39¼	40½
American Railway Elect.	5⅝	5⅞
Marsden	9½	10
Pittsburg C. Tra.	7½	8
Pittsburg C. Tra. pf.	37⅝	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 21.—West Chicago gave way to Biscuit as the favorite stock today, and the latter ran up as high as 48⅝ at one time. When, after a quiet opening at 46, there was a rapid advance to 47, and steadily, in a very few minutes, to 48⅝, every one thought the differences between the American Company and the New York Company had been settled and that this advance was the beginning of the surething move. This, however, was denied. After the shorts were run in, there was a rapid decline to 47, followed by a recovery to 48, and then a more regular market at 47¼@47⅝, and the last sale of the morning was at 48, against 45¾, the close last evening. The market was entirely too broad to be purely and simply a manipulative game. The stock has many friends among the brokers who are advising their customers to take stock at the current prices.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. D. Co.	58½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	27
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	48¾
Chi. City Railway	212
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139½
Lake St. Elevated	13
Int. Packing Co.	22
Int. Packing Co. pf.	41
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34½
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	47¾
N. Chi. St. R. R.	21½
Street's W. S. C. Line	14
W. Chi. St. R. R.	96
Lake St. El. ctfs.	11

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 21.—The market was narrow and quiet, but firm. At opening Boston and Montana was off ¾, at 121½, but it advanced to 122¼. There was no sale after 12:30 P. M., which gives a fair idea of the dullness of the market. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was strong, with confident talk of 80 for it, and some bids for calls between 75 and 80

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 3700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 14, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,114,712.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	256,089.17
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,019,524.31
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	604,941.95
Due from State banks and bankers	7,342.84
Checks and other cash items	32,783.26
Exchanges for Clearing House	277,334.78
Notes of other National banks	21,726.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,091.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $976,475.40	
Legal tender notes 3,932,336.00	6,408,811.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	45,000.00
Total	$20,890,388.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	451,525.12
National bank notes outstanding	$81,900.00
Due to other National banks	6,109,345.05
Due to State banks and bankers	2,402,849.36
Dividends unpaid	4,883.46
Individual deposits subject to check	8,250,811.80
Demand certificates of deposit	86,503.12
Certified checks	347,869.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,604.12
United States deposits	199,007.08
	17,406,962.93
Total	$20,890,388.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897;
CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
M. HARTLEY,
S. F. TYLER,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,768,561.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,437.35
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	106,919.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	131,003.35
Due from State banks and bankers	7,342.84
Checks and other cash items	32,783.26
Exchanges for Clearing House	277,334.78
Notes of other National banks	21,726.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,091.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $857,981.00	
Legal-tender notes 472,075.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	850,000.00
	2,180,056.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,080.00
Total	$7,576,675.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	81,644.62
National bank notes outstanding	24,180.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,440,524.79
Demand certificates of deposit	84,287.80
Certified checks	59,287.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	86,750.50
	6,570,850.84
Total	$7,576,675.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1897.
JOS. W. TANTUM,
Notary Public, N. Y. C.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
Directors.

[No. 4,567.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14th, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$987,954.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	430,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	64,626.88
Stocks, securities, &c.	234,415.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	8,500.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	25,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	336,572.26
Due from State banks and bankers	24,475.80
Checks and other cash items	6,070.86
Exchanges for Clearing House	145,252.81
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,150.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	314.95
Specie $282,076.50	
Legal-tender notes 44,694.00	326,770.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)	19,350.00
Total	$2,611,433.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	76,166.23
National bank notes outstanding	387,000.00
Due to other National banks	295,240.80
Due to State banks and bankers	46,733.58
Individual deposits subject to check	1,247,718.33
Demand certificates of deposit	4,468.08
Certified checks	4,067.93
Total	$2,611,433.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1897.
JNO. F. ZIEFLE,
Notary Public No. 16, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
WM. G. HOOPLE,
S. P. MENDELL,
D. S. RAMSAY,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
($1.25 per share)
upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable on and after May 31, 1897, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1897.
All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Chicago, Ill., May 5th, 1897.
NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of June next, to the shareholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 WALL ST., NEW YORK, May 13, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30th to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.

N. Y. Office, 42 Pine St., May 11th, 1897.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 22) of one per cent., payable June 24 to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on May 21st at 3 P. M. and reopened June 3d, 1897.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA CURED FREE
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 21, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	54⅛	50	American Cot. Oil pf	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	....
113	115	25	American Express	114	114	114	114	....
10⅛	10⅜	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	28⅝	625	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	− ⅛
113½	113⅝	6,447	Am. Sug. Refs.	113	113½	112⅞	113⅛	....
103½	103¾	264	Am. Sug. Refs. pf	103½	103½	103⅛	103⅛	....
69½	69⅞	2,105	American Tobacco	70⅛	70½	69¾	69¾	− ⅜
102	106	10	Am. Tobacco pf	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104½	....
10¼	10½	550	Atch., Top. & S. F.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,706	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
20	21	23	B'klyn Rapid Transit	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	....
105½	106	330	Brooklyn Union Gas	105⅛	105⅞	105	105⅞	....
16	16¼	2,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	12,145	Chi., Bur. & Q., ex-div.	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛	+ ⅜
81	81⅞	13,500	Chicago Gas	80	81¼	80	81	+ ⅝
74	74⅞	10,535	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅝
132	132⅞	42	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	....
105	105¼	655	Chicago & Northwest	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	+ ⅞
63⅝	63⅞	1,925	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63½	63¾	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
28	29	10	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	....
16¼	16⅝	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	17	17	17	....
2	2½	150	Col., H. V. & Toledo	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	+ ¼
103⅛	103½	4,017	Delaware & Hudson	102¾	103⅛	102½	103¼	+ ¾
148⅝	148⅞	780	Del., Lack. & Western	146½	148⅛	146½	148⅛	+1⅛
112	113	100	Edison E. Ill. of N. Y.	112	112	112	112	+ ½
15	17	50	Erie 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	....
..	..	3	Ft. W. & D. C. sta.	5	5	5	5	....
30	30⅛	3,770	General Electric	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+1
22½	23½	100	Laclede Gas	23	23	23	23	− ¼
80	84	23	Laclede Gas pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	....
163	164	326	Lake Shore	163	163	163	163	− ⅜
44⅜	44⅞	3,160	Louisville & Nashville	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
84⅜	84⅞	3,345	Manhattan Con.	85	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅞
106⅜	107	654	Metropolitan Traction	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	− ⅛
44	46	2	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
10⅝	11⅛	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅛
27	27½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27	27	27	....
12⅞	13¼	55	Missouri Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	....
24⅝	24⅞	200	National Lead Co.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	94½	38	National Lead Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	....
71¼	71⅝	20,717	New Jersey Central	70	71½	69¾	71⅜	+1⅝
99½	99⅝	411	New York Central	99⅜	99¾	99⅜	99⅝	− ⅛
166	169	5	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	166	166	166	166	....
25½	27	100	N. Y., C., & St.L.2d pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	....
19¼	20	1,200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	19	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
36½	39¾	1,030	Northern Pacific pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
13½	14	300	Ontario & Western	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	....
47½	49¼	70	Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	48	48⅝	47½	47½	....
11¼	11⅜	50	Ore. S. L., when iss.	..	11½	11½	11½	....
26¾	27	1,535	Pacific Mail	26	27	26	27	+ ⅝
156½	157½	145	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	....
17⅞	18¼	1,615	Reading	18	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
39½	39⅝	100	Reading 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ⅛
23½	23⅝	225	Reading 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	....
42½	42⅝	650	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	42	42⅛	41⅜	42½	....
14½	14⅝	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞	57⅝	2,000	St. Paul & Omaha	56⅝	57⅜	56¼	57¼	+ ⅛
14½	15¾	200	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	150	Southern Railway	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
25⅜	26	855	Southern Railway pf.	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25⅝	....
6⅝	7	845	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
18	18⅛	2,870	Tenn. Coal & Iron	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
147	148	210	Third Avenue	146	146	146	146	−3
6¾	7	10	Union Pacific	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	....
6¾	7¼	100	U. S. Leather	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅛
53⅝	54¼	120	U. S. Leather pf.	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	− ⅛
12½	13¼	562	U. S. Rubber	12½	13	12½	13	− ⅛
61¾	63	527	U. S. Rubber pf.	61¾	62	61¾	62	....
78⅛	78¾	4,704	W. U. Telegraph	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅛	+ ¾
1	1⅛	210	Wheeling & L. E.	1	1	1	1	....
2¼	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
Total....		111,975						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s: 12,000 75½; 1,000 75⅞; 1,000 76; 1,000 75½
At, T & S F gen 4s: $7,000 81; 5,000 81; 4,000 81
Adjustment 4s: 13,000 44⅜; 20,000 45; 1,000 44⅞; 11,000 45
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit: 1,000 51⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s: 1,000 97; 1,000 97½
Bur, C R & N 1st: 500 108⅜
Canada So 1st gtd: 1,000 111; 2,000 111⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s: 10,000 113
Cent of N J gen 5s: 18,000 108⅜; 5,000 108⅝; 4,000 108¼; 5,000 $20 F 108¼; 1,000 108¼
Registered: 1,000 107½; 2,000 108; 5,000 107⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1898: 5,000 103⅛; 2,000 103¼
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A: 1,000 120½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s: 5,000 73
Ches & Ohio gen 5s: 8,000 110
Chi, Bur & N 5s: 2,000 103⅞
Chi, B & Q conv 5s: 5,000 101½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s: 5,000 91¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s: 2,000 99
Chi & East Ill cons: 5,000 126
Chicago & Erie 1st: 10,000 108½; 4,000 108¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs: 8,000 $20 F 41
Chi & N W S F 5s: 5,000 111
Chi & N W cons 7s: 1,000c 143
Chi, R I & P ext 5s: 1,000 105¼
Registered: 5,000 103⅛
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s: 12,000 95¼
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs: 5,000 7; 5,000 6
Col & Ninth Ave 1st: 2,000 116¼; 5,000 117
Detroit Gas Co 5s: 25,000 74
Dul, S S & A 5s: 11,000 101¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s: 2,000 107½; 2,000 107⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s: 1,000 112
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st: 2,000 102
Total sales: $92,000

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s: 1,000 100
Erie 4th mortgage: 4,000 119½
Erie 4s prior bonds: 10,000 88½
Evans & T H 1st: 5,000 111
Ft W & D C 1st: 5,000 57
Gen Elec Co deb 5s: 5,000 98
Han & St Jo cons: 3,000 120½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs: 3,000 68; 10,000 68¼; 3,000 68½; 5,000 68⅞
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s: 3,000 96; 2,000 96¼; 1,000 96¼
Lake E & W 1st 5s: 3,000 116½
L S & M So 1st reg: 5,000 111¾
L S & M So 2d coup: 7,000 123½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st: 1,000 94½
Lehigh Val Term 5s: 12,000s 20 F 108
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st: 5,000 117
Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Tr Co certfs: 6,000 consol 30
Louis & Nash cons: 2,000 103⅝
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d: 5,000 108
Manhattan Ry con 4s: 9,000 92½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s: 3,000 b5 F 114½
Mil & St Paul, Mineral Point Div: 1,000 108
Southern Minn Div: 5,000 119
Terminal 5s: 1,000 s20 F 113⅝
6,000 114
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A: 1,000 s5 F 102
Mo, Kan & East 1st: 1,000 90
Mo, K & T 1st 4s: 8,000 84⅝; 500 84⅝; 500 84⅝; 4,000 84⅜
Mo, K & T 2d: 1,000 50¼; 10,000 56
Morris & Essex 1st: 5,000 143
Morris & Es con gtd: 15,000 145¼
Nash, C & St L 1st: 5,000 130⅜
N Y, B & Man Beach 1st con 5s: 10,000 105¼
N Y Cent 1st coup: 1,000 120
N Y Cent 1st reg: 15,000 120¼
N Y, C & St L 4s: 10,000 104⅝
N Y, Lack & West 1st: 3,000 138¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s: 2,000 93½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s: 58,000 53; 5,000 53¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div: 5,000 102

N Y, S & W Term 1st: 4,000 105
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s: 12,000 87⅝
Oregon R & N 4s: 1,000 84⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s: 1,000 116
Trust Co certfs: 1,000 116; 10,000 116⅛; 3,000 116⅜; 7,000 116
People's G & C of Chicago 1st cons 6s: 3,000 105
Peo & Eastern 1st: 2,000 70
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d: 5,000 79½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st: 1,000c 103; 1,000 103
Pitts & West 1st: 2,000 68
Reading Co gen 4s: 13,000 81; 2,000 81½; 3,000 81; 10,000 81¼
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs: 1,000 52½
St L & S F G M 6s: 2,000 113; 2,000 s20 F 118; 1,000 113; 3,000 s20 F 118
St L & S F G M 5s: 3,000 98; 8,000 s20 F 98; 3,000 98¼; 1,000 98⅝; 2,000 98¼; 2,000 98⅝; 1,000 98½
St L S W 1st: 5,000 65
St P & M 2d: 3,000 s20 F 121
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s: 5,000 107½
St P & Nor Pac 6s: 2,000 128
St P & Sioux City 1st: 8,000 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s: 4,000 57¾; 1,000 57⅞
So Car & Ga 1st 5s: 50,000 91
So Pac of Cal 5s consld: 14,000 88
So Pac of N M 1st: 10,000 106
Southern Ry 1st 5s: 1,000 89¼; 3,000 89⅞
Standard R & T 6s: 2,000 68¼; 3,000 68; 1,000 67¾; 3,000 67½
Tex & N O cons 5s: 10,000 96
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs: 3,000 70
Ulster & Del 1st 5s: 1,000 102¼
Wabash 1st 5s: 2,000 102
West Shore gtd 4s: 5,000 108⅜
Registered: 12,000 108
W N Y & P 1st: 1,000 107
Willm & S Falls 5s: 5,000 107¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs: 5,000 28¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	110½	111
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅜
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Adams Express	148	152
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf	25	26½
At. & Pac.	..	½
Balt. & Ohio	11½	11⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf.	..	3
Brunswick	2	3½
Boston & L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co.	..	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	9	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	56
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Canada Southern	46½	47
Canadian Pacific	53¾	55
Central Pacific	8¾	9
Chi. & Alton	150	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chi. & Northw. pf.	154½	155
Clev., I. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	168
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87
Col. & H. Coal, all issues	..	..
Del. & Hud.	3½	4
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	36	..
Con. Gas Co	159¾	160⅜
Den. & R. G.	9½	10¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	37½	39¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
D., S. S. & A.	2⅜	3¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
E. E. L. of Bklyn.	105	..
Erie	11¾	12¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	..
Flint & P. M.	..	12
Flint & P. M. pf.	20	30
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West.	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	..	..
Harlem	2	4½
Homestake	320	..
Illinois Central	35	40
Ill. Steel Co.	32½	33½
Iowa Central	5¾	6½
Iowa Central pf.	18	23
Jer. C. Coal pf.	35	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10¾	14
L. E. & W.	13¼	13½
L. E. & W. pf.	50¾	63
Long Island	40	48
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	7½	8½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Michigan Central	95½	97½
Minn. & St. L.	16	18
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	77
Minn. Iron	43	45½
Mobile & Ohio	17	20
Morris & Essex	163½	165
Nat. Lin. Oil	10	10½
Nat. Starch	3	3½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	50	58
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. Coal	4	6
New England	9	37
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7½
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West.	10	11
Nor. & West. pf.	26½	27⅜
North American	12¼	12⅝
Ont. Mining	6	8½
Ore. R. & N.	12	18
Ore. R. & N. pf.	47½	49½
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Peo. & East.	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	47½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	9	10
Rens. & Saratoga	178½	185
Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
St., W. & O.	117	119
St. L. & S. F.	4⅞	5¼
St. L. S. W.	2¾	3¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅛	9¾
St. P. & Duluth.	15	22
St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
St. P., M. & M.	117½	119
St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Sil. bull certfs.	60¾	60⅝
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅝
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	23	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. P., D. & G.	1¼	1¾
U. S. Express	38	42
Wabash	4¾	5
Wabash pf.	12¾	15⅞
Wells-F. Express	102½	104
West. Union Beef.	5½	6½

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. 58-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-law6mS

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5,610	Am. Sug. Ref.	113⅛	113½	112⅜	113½
290	Am. Tobacco	69⅞	70	69¼	69⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
810	A., T. & S.F. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
20	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,720	Chicago Gas	80⅜	81⅛	80⅜	80⅞
1,230	C., R. I. & P.	63⅛	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
8,630	C., B. & Q.	73⅛	73⅞	73	73⅝
5,620	C., M. & St. P.	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	73⅞
830	C., St.P., M. & O.	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	57⅝
8,980	Cent. of N. J.	70	71⅝	69¼	71⅜
20	C. & Northwest.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
190	Del. & Hud.	103	103½	102½	103½
850	Gen. Electric	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30⅛
550	Louis. & Nash.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
420	Manhattan	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85
10	Mo. Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½
20	Nat. Lead	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
10	N. Y. Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
920	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
300	Tenn. C. & I.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2,810	West. Union	77½	78¼	77½	78⅛

$4,700

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. 4s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	76	76	76	76
4,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	73	73	73	73
3,000	C., B. & Q. conv.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
10,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
2,000	N.Y., O. & W. 4s	94	94	93½	93½
5,000	Southern Ry. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾

$31,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.20	.19
Belcher	.21	.19
Best & Belcher	.68	.63
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	.09	.10
Challenge Con	.22	.21
Choller	1.00	1.00
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.89	.89
Julia	.04	.04
Kentuck Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.34	.37
Occidental Con	.10	.09
Ophir	.90	.21
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.61	.64
Savage	.33	.34
Sierra Nevada	.40	.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Reported Sales—Only Two Transactions at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Hickey to a Mr. McGinn for investment the five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 25.2 by 85.

Andrew H. Smith has sold to Adam Stenger for $43,000 the two five-story flats 268 and 270 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Sabra A. Deshon the three-story dwelling, with extension, 156 West Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 75 by 102.2, together with the rear lot adjoining.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for the Findlay estate to Max F. Hart fifty lots, Jerome Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

John D. Gooding has sold for a Mrs. Carrillo to Dr. Alfred Weeks, for $43,000, the four-story dwelling 46 East Fifty-seventh Street, 17.9 by 100.5.

John M. Hughes, formerly of Hilton, Hughes & Co. has leased his dwelling, 630 Fifth Avenue, 39 by 100, for five years to a Mr. Green.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles W. Ferris, for $5,060, the three-story frame building, with one-story frame building at rear, 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 29.11½ by 99.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George F. Farrell, for $6,850, the lot, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 28 by 118.5.

William M. Ryan will sell, at public auction to-day, at 1:30 P. M., on the premises, 264 Lincoln Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, Stemler, and Grace Streets, Van Deventer, Wilson, and Flushing Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 217 Mulberry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 22 by 59; Michael Blapp of 141 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Boston Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, with store, 19 by 41; Lizzie Richter of 533 Second Avenue, owner; Hacker Portable House Company of 26 Courtlandt Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for four two-story and attic frame dwellings, 15 by 45.6 and 19 by 36.6; Wilhelmine Ronner of 1,278 Fulton Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for four five-story brick flats of various sizes; Stephan J. Egan of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. L. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $109,000.

Alterations.

No. 618 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Martin Von Hagen, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $200.

No. 25 Broome Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Marcus Fallen of 420 Broome Street, owner; Borenbaum & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

No. 19 East Street, to a four-story brick house; Cyrus A. Healy of 100 Wall Street, owner; William E. Austin of 212 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 35 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Martin L. Strauss of 758 Lexington Avenue, owner; H. Blorn of 388 East Tenth Street, architect.

No. 787 Fifth Avenue to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; J. B. Haggins of 787 Fifth Avenue, owner; Frederick Jacobsen of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 178 Avenue C, to a four-story brick house; Mariana Reick of 178 Avenue C, owner; Bruns W. Bergen of 105 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; H. W. Liebern of 1,626 Madison Avenue, owner; H. Hornburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Lillias Grace of 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $900.

Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Louise C. Miller of 305 West Sixty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 64 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; A. Cohn of 64 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; E. Lowenbein of 120 West Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Waverley Place, west side, 86.4 feet south of Eleventh Street, to a two-story brick chapel and Sunday school; the Trustees of the Walnwright Memorial, owners; Clarence True of 459 Boulevard, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, to two four-story and basement brick dwellings; J. D. Butler of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Convent Avenue, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Locust Avenue, to a one-story frame shed; Central Gaslight Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; Henry S. Miner of 874 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Fulton Place, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Wilhelmine Ronner of 1,278 Fulton Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,478 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 21.

BOWERY, 225; Emanuel Hochheimer and wife to Francis J. Schnugg..... $
Hunted receiver to Philip Klipp, 22 St, 5x100; Woodbury W. Parker and wife to John F. Cavanagh..... 1
CHRISTOPHER ST, 181 and 183; also, Le Roy St, s w cor, 22.6x irregular; Albert G. Weed to John M. Williams..... 1
FORSYTH ST, 296, 25x100; Thomas D. Hunted, receiver, to Philip Klipp..... 250
LENOX AV, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 to 118th St x100; Philip Braender and wife to Henry Rothschild..... 1
LOTS 1 and 42, map of New Village of Morrisome, 50x125; A. Walker Otis to Annie H. Campbell s..... 2,600
LOTS 70 and 84, same property; same to Kate M. Gwillim..... 1,200
LOT 32, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Anna M. Gerhart to Clara Michelena..... 250
MADISON AV, 272, 24.8x120; Hattie F. Whipple to Alexander E. Whipple..... 10
MADISON AV, 1,670, 15.5x70; Louis Brandt et al. to Charles W. Smith..... 100
MONROE ST, s s, 126 ft e of Catharine St, 25.3x irregular; Henry Moss and wife to Paybush Libman..... 1
MORRIS AV, s e s, 81.2 ft n e of 146th St, 31—x43x30x48.5; Edward W. Cooper and wife to J. and M. Haffen..... 3,500
PITT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Minnie Morse to Samuel A. Thompson..... 381
SAME PROPERTY; Frances E. Park to Samuel A. Thompson, one-seventh part..... 1,143
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Lotton to same, life estate..... 4,000
SAME PROPERTY; George J. Lotton to Samuel A. Thompson, one-seventh part..... 1,143
SAME PROPERTY; Addie Purhamus to same..... 381
SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius Lotton and wife to same, one-seventh part..... 1,143
SAME PROPERTY; Margaret A. Miller and another to same..... 1,142
SAME PROPERTY; Emma Donovan to same, one-seventh part..... 1,143
SAME PROPERTY; William Lotton to John E. J. Clare..... 1,143
SAME PROPERTY; Angelina Knight to William F. Clare..... 381
SAME PROPERTY; John E. J. Clare to Jane Fagan..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William F. Clare and wife to same..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 360.9 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x119.11x18.2x123.2; Frank P. Lookwood and wife to E. H. Smith..... 1
WEST END AV, Hunt's Point Road, n s, adjoining lands of Stephen Kelly, 23 60-100 acres; also other tracts adjoining land of Richardson, and other property adjoining; John O. Whitehouse and wife to John T. Hill..... 400,000
WHITE PLAINS BOULEVARD, s e corner of Cleveland Av, 104.9x219x100x196.7, fourth lot of Hunt's Point Road; T. M. Mellis, referee, to Lloyd Saltus..... 6,000
1ST AV, e s, 49.10 ft s of 112th St, 1.2x95; Minna Scheffer and others to Diederick G. Gade..... 1
2D AV, 1,074, 20.10x70; Caroline Epp and others to Maurice Myers..... 1
3D AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of 53d St, 32.10x100; Abraham Stern to Michael Stern..... 1
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Peter B. Olney, referee, to A. P. Buchman..... 46,500
6TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 199.10 ft to 135th St x100; Robert E. Dietz, by committee, and Anna, his wife, to Frederick W. Sauer and others..... 130,000
102D AV, 128, and 400 West 118th St; Emma Henderson to George O. Lynch..... 1
18TH AV, n s, east one-half of Lot 544, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary C. Varian to Margaret Crawford..... 1
28TH ST, n s, 480 ft n w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Charles J. Klein to Elizabeth Klein..... 1
30TH ST, 108 East; Anita E. Currie to Vanderpoel Adriance..... 1
70TH ST, s s, 484.6 ft w of West End Av, 25.8x irregular; Arminthia Merritt to George H. Sargent..... 1
72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x102.2; Eliza Whitney to Charles H. Knox..... 1
72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x102.2; Charles H. Knox and wife to Henry E. Woodward..... 1
82D ST, 108 East, 25x102.2; Michael Cohen and wife to Abraham Stern..... 1
93D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Catharine E. Giesler to John Connors.. 16,500
98TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; Alexander McDowell and wife to Webster White..... 1
101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 101x100.11; Francis J. Schauss to Emanuel Hochheimer..... Exchange and
110TH ST, 139 East, 25x100.11; Barbara Sutliffe to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
117TH ST, 135 and 140 West, 50x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Mathias Buchholz and wife..... 100
131ST ST, s s, 265 ft w of 8th Av, 16x84.11; Mary E. Cary to Elizabeth C. McKibben..... 1
137TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; William F. Schneider to Mary C. Brady. 1
138TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 15x84.11; Lizzie N. Van Brunt to same..... 1
139D ST, 37 West; Adolph Balschan and wife to Charles C. Wunnenkamp..... 26,250
SAME to Rahlchen Alexander; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 7 months..... 1
SAME to Alexander McDowell, each..... 1
141ST ST, n s, 215.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37x99.11; Walter J. Peck and wife to E. H. Peck, one-half part..... 1
144TH ST, s s, 116 ft w of Convent Av, 20x99.11; Walter J. Peck and wife to E. H. Peck, one-half part..... 1
147TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Prospect St, 25x100; Minnie L. Riley to Anthony McOwen and another..... 2,500
150TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 25x100; Mary C. Brady to William F. Schneider and another..... 1
157TH ST, n w corner of Western Boulevard, 100.11 ft to 158th St x w 100x irregular; John Dalley and wife to Thomas Alexander..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEACH, Frederick C., and another to Albert Chelsborg; 120 East 23d St, 10 years..... 3,000 to $3,800
FERRIS, Kate V., to Simon Hilpoltsteiner; 3,633 3d Av, 5 years 2½ months.. 540, 720
FINK, Anna R., to Fred W. Meyer; 151 Prince St, 5 1-2 years..... 1,800
LEVITSKY, Mark, to Max Stark; 276 East Houston St, 1 year..... 1,560
SCOTT, Sarah, to Daniel P. Callahan; 1,175 2d Av, 5 years..... 780
SMITH, Eliza M., to Otto Jaeger and another; Broome St, s w corner of Elm St, 4 years..... 4,500
WYNEN, Christian, to Charles Brewer; 1,513 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 300, 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ANABLE, Elliphalet N., to Annie S. Anable; 113-119 East 16th St and 35-45 Irving Place; also, s s of 76th St, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 3 years..... $30,000
BACHMAN, Absalom P., and wife to J. Allen Townsend; s e corner of 114th St and 5th Av, 1 month..... 55,700
BANZER, George G., and wife to Elise K. Rotger; 330 East 124th St, 1 year..... 5,000
BARTELS, William, and wife to Annie K. Jacobi; 160 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 7,000
BIENENFELD, Rosa, to Miriam Weinstein; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 7 months..... 1,800
SAME to Rahlchen Alexander; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 7 months..... 300
BROWN, Paul S., and wife to Lucy M. Green; 33 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,000
BUCHER, Matthias and Pauline, to William H. Hall, Jr.; 138 West 117th St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to same; 140 West 117th St, 3 years..... 18,000
COHEN, Michael, to Abraham Stern; 156 Broome St, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; e s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of 53d St, installments..... 5,000
DALAND, Charles R., to Charles L. Guy; s w corner of Holt Place and Perry Av, 5 years..... 1,000
CURTIS, Josephine A., to Frances D. Bowne; n w corner of Madison Av and 30th St, 1 year..... 10,000
FANNING, George W., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Bradhurst Av, 75 ft s of 148th St, 1 year.... 10,000
FISCHEL, Jacob, and wife to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; n w corner of Market and Cherry Sts, 1 year..... 20,000
GRASSMANN, Charles, and wife to Payson Merrill; w s of Villa Av, 209.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 3,500
HOGENCAMP, Lena, to Paul G. Decker; n e corner of Brook Av and 164th St, demand..... 3,000
HORNUM, Louis A., and wife to Sylvester A. Murphy; n s of Oakland Place, 100 ft e of Crotona Av, 1 year..... 1,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Andrew L. Soulard; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft s of 150th St, 3½ years..... 1,000
KNABE, Diedrich, and wife to Rosa L. Barzaghi and another; 26 Sullivan St, 3 years..... 15,000
LEWIS, Abraham, and wife to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer, deceased; 147 Madison St, 5 years..... 26,000
LOWEN, Charles, and wife to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of 83d St and Riverside Av, 3 months..... 45,000
MAYER, Karl F., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; s s of 3d Av, 125 ft e of Rose St, 1 year..... 12,000
McDADE, Eleanor, to Eliza N. Hall; w s of Anthony Av, Lot 60, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,500
MYERS, Maurice, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 2d Av, 83.9 ft n of 50th St, 3 years..... 12,000
SAME to same; e s of 2d Av, 83.9 ft n of 50th St, 1 year..... 1,000
NUNNENKAMP, Charles C., to Adolph Balschun; n s of 132d St, 250.1 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 4,000
O'ROURKE, John A., and wife to the American Savings Bank; n s of 59th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 7,000
PECK, Edwin H. and Walter J., and wives to Kate A. Peck; s s of 144th St, 121 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 13,000
RICHARDSON, T. Chesley, and wife to Paul Fuller, a corporation; Lots 29 and 30, map of property of Hugh N. Camp, Tremont, 3 years..... 2,500
ROGERS, John J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York; 0 Park Place, 3 years..... 88,000
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Philip Braender; n e corner of 117th St and Lenox Av, 1 year..... 64,000
SAUER, Frederick W., Conrad R. Straus, and George Herbener, to Robert D. Dietz; s e corner of 134th St and 8th Av, 1 year..... 120,000
SHAFER, Jewett H., and wife to Stephen H. Olin, guardian, &c., of Alice T. and Julia L. Olin; w s of Convent Av, 27 ft s of 130th St, 3 years..... 13,000
SILVER, Pauline, and others to Henrietta Heilbrun; 76 East 81st St, 5 years..... 12,000
SILVERTHAU, Max, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 73 West 59th St, 3 years..... 38,000
SMITH, Charles, and wife to William M. Walton and another, trustees, &c.; 1,679 Madison Av, 3 years..... 8,000
SMITH, Laura H., to Thomas W. Cauldwell; s s of 76th St, 415 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 19,000
THE NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY to Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees, &c., of Jeremiah P. Robinson, deceased, &c.; s s of Washington St, Lots 174 and 176, map of property of Eli Hart and Goold Hoyt, 3 years..... 3,500
THOMPSON, Henry S., to Helen A. Thompson; s s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months..... 18,000
WILL, Ernest, and wife to John Eschler; w s of 2d Av, 51.1 ft n of 73d St, 2 years..... 4,000
WILLIAMS, Johanna M., to Emily H. Moir, as trustee, for Johannah S. Seymour; 149 West 44th St, 1 year..... 1,500
WILLIAMS, John M., and wife to Henrietta A. Beam; 181 Christopher St, 2 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTENWIESER, Lazemmiein and Joseph L., to Adeline Myers..... $
DEGENER, Otto F., to Louis Lese, four assignments..... 8,221
GABLER, Emil, and others, trustees, to Charles F. Wigand and others, executors, &c., of Emma E. Wigand..... Nominal.
HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Francis J. Schnugg..... 3,750
HOHL, Charles, to Augustus Gareiss..... 1,000
JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... Nominal.
KING, Edward J., to Catherine King..Nominal.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Henry Moller, Jr., and others, trustees of will of Peter Moller..... 6,117
SAME to D. Comyn Moran, as committee of estate of Francis De Pau..... 12,000
SAME to Emma P. De Groot..... 35,000
MULLIGAN, John J., and Charles L. McGlade to Otto F. Degener, two assignments..... Nominal.
STERN, Abraham, to same..... Nominal.
SOULARD, Andrew L., to Charles Unangst..... 1,000
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of the City of Hartford to Frederic J. Middlebrook..... 6,112
TODD, Judson S., to John J. Bull....Nominal.
TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Mary T. and Elizabeth C. Stockford..... 9,000
WAHLIG, Frank A., and others, executors, &c., of Charles F. Wahlig, to Louisa Hoffman, one-third part..... 8,333
SAME to Charles Wahlig, one-third part..... 8,333
SAME to Frank A. Wahlig, one-third part..... 8,334
SAME to Jennie M. Klipp, one-half part..... 8,000
SAME to Herman G. Wahlig..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY ST, 8; William E. Parsons, Jr., against Fidella Marcy and others, (partition.)
FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.8x57.6x46x57.6; Department of Buildings against Elizabeth O'Toole, (violation of the building laws.)
GRAND ST, 600; leasehold; Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company against Charles and Katie Merkle and Robert Dohns, (to foreclose lease, &c.)
SUFFOLK ST, w s, Lots 34 and 35, map of part of Leanderts Farm, 11th Ward, 46x100; Frederick S. Flower against Patrick P. Brady and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)
WEBSTER AV, e s, 60.7 ft s of 179th St, runs s 41.5x e 119.7x n 100 to 179th St, x w 39.6x s 70.8x w 60.11 to beginning; also 179th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Enoch L. Fancher against Anna D. Bonfils and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)
5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Richard H. L. Townsend against Lucy E. Turner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
110TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, as widened, 25x100.11; James Stokes against John Friedel and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x100; George V. Fiuri against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor, and Charles H. Bliss, contractor..... 246
BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St 137.11 x111.6x130x65.3; Andrew Byrne against Matthew Coogan, owner and contractor.. 2,455
PELL ST, n s, 122.8 ft w of Bowery, 25.4x74.2x27x8.10; Harry Goldstein against Ernest Plath, owner; Efron Gottlieb, contractor..... 15
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x183; Thomas Hickey against John McDavock and Morris Mandelstein, owners and contractors..... 25
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Antonio Cuffi against Muller & Krabo, owners and contractors; Frank H. Ruckle, contractor..... 2,500

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

MANHATTAN AV, 280 and 282, and 112th St, 310 to 316 West, s e corner; Cornelius M. Breen on Hallihan & Ahern to the J. L. Mott Iron Works..... 1,000

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

Richard V. Boyd, respondent, vs. Edward F. Delaney, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless the plaintiff shall stipulate to reduce the amount recovered by the judgment to the sum of $1,500 and interest from Oct. 20, 1892, with costs in the court below, including an allowance of 5 per cent.—namely, the sum of $2,208.78 —in which case the judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs to either party on this appeal. In case such stipulation is not made, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. Eugene A. Masterson, appellant, vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Proceedings annulled and relator reinstated, with costs.

M. Temple Taylor, as executor, respondent, vs. Frederick J. Syme, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William Minot, as executor, &c., vs. Francis Minot, an infant, &c., appellants, and Harriet J. Minot et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents to be paid out of the estate.

Thames Loan and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Grace Hagemeyer et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

John Heerdegen, respondent, vs. Rudolph Loreck, as executor of the last will and testament of Alexander E. Schnee, deceased, appellant.—That part of order appealed from reversed, and the provision stricken from the order, so that such order will stand as one substituting a new referee named in the order in the place of the former referee, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harriett Nugent, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the application of Charles R. Duryea, assignee, for examination of Jacob Fishback.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Maria Gardner, respondent, vs. Maria L. Winterson, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the application of Edward Van Ness for examination of A. Edward Woodruff.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Jeremiah T. Smith, respondent, vs. Joseph Fleischmann, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Pasquale Missano et al., as administrator of Rosina Missano, deceased, respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs of this appeal, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

August Pollmann et al., respondents, vs. Morris Livingston et al., appellants.—Order reversed, without costs, and the motion granted upon condition that the defendants pay all the expenses of the reference which have accrued since May 1, 1896, and $10 costs of the motion.

Francis Higgins, as receiver, appellant, vs. William Lewis, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Lewis Collamore & Co., appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Tyndale Palmer, respondent, vs. American Press Association, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Cesare Conti, respondent, vs. Marcello H. Barliatt, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Edward H. Murphy, appellant, vs. Henry L. Davis, as guardian, &c., respondent.—Order modified so as to provide that in case the judgment appealed from is affirmed the respondent shall not retax against the plaintiff the costs required to be paid by this order, and as thus modified affirmed without costs of either party.

Daniel O'Hara, respondent, vs. Wesley Harman, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Colwell Lead Company vs. Albert I. Sire, impleaded.—Motion denied.

Charles Smith, as executor, vs. A. D. Farmer Type Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louisa Lemien vs. Fredericka Lemien.—Motion granted as to the costs, with $10 costs of motion.

Marshall Ibbotson vs. Cornelius Hamilton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Georgiana P. Marcellus, late of Vermont.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Davis vs. Greenberger—Matthew Daly. Rankin vs. Dunn—Thomas W. Brennan, Jarvis vs. Hartwell—Miles Rosenbluth. Mendlebacher vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company—Eugene Durnin. Tilford vs. McManus—Wilber McBride. Matter of C. P. Hawkins Brewing Company—Matter of La Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Page vs. Godey Company—Woolsey Carmait. Flatherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company—Herbert H. Gibbs. Davis vs. Meehan—Forbes J. Hennessey. McGibbney vs. Smith—John F. McIntyre. Van Kirk vs. Miller—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Kennett vs. Hopkins—Charles H. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Reuter vs. Hopken—Henry Smith.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Room 15 Court House—Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

NON COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

J. Z. DAVIS WILL CONTEST.

Last Testament Alleged to be Discovered Among the Ashes of the Testator's Dead Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A will declared to be a forgery and discovered in the urn containing the ashes of the testator's dead wife is one of the sensational features that will be presented in the contest over the estate of the late Jacob Z. Davis, the San Francisco millionaire, philanthropist, and patron of arts and sciences.

Davis was born in Philadelphia and was a man of hobbies. Not the least of these was a desire to collect the remains of his relatives in the old Dunkard Church yard at Germantown, near Philadelphia, where he expended over $10,000 in erecting white marble headstones over their graves. He also caused to be built an addition to the old church, and it was during a visit to Philadelphia to attend the completion of the structure that he died in October last at the Continental Hotel. Davis was at one time President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, an active member of the Academy of Sciences, and took a deep interest in the State Mining Bureau.

On the night of his death it is said that Davis sent for John Sanderling, a relative, and requested him to write at his dictation what he intended to be his will. Sanderling had nearly completed the document when Davis died.

The uncompleted document Sanderling submitted to the American Trust Company and to a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was advised that, while there was no signature to the paper, such documents have been construed by courts to be wills, and he accordingly filed it with the Trust Company.

About three weeks after Davis's death, and after Alexander Boyd, his partner, and E. B. Mastick, his life-long friend and attorney, had searched high and low for a will without avail, the document now before the Probate Court making Lizzie Muir and Mrs. Belle Curtis the sole legatees of the dead millionaire mysteriously appeared. The document was filed for probate and is now being contested by the nephew and niece at the East, Catherine Stead and Joseph Wilson, who set up that the paper is a forgery, is not the last will of Davis, or if it is, the will was made at a time when he was of a weak mind and under undue influence.

John G. Carlisle in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Former Secretary John G. Carlisle and his wife arrived here yesterday. They are the guests of former Postmaster General Bissell.

JESSE GRANT'S MEXICAN DEAL.

Gambling House Costing $2,000,000 to be Erected at the Tia Juana, Hot Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—It has leaked out here that the concession obtained by Jesse Grant and his associates from the Mexican Government for lands surrounding the famous Hot Springs of Tia Juana across the bounday line covers also a privilege for running a lottery and gambling devices.

It is said that Grant does not intend to enter the business, but that Eastern people are prepared to take control of this feature of the concession, while Grant attends to the colonization and development of the mineral waters. The identity of the Eastern people is not known, but it has been learned that the Dwyers are figuring on the purchase of the Rierson and San Antonio ranches, some miles below Tia Juana, to be used for raising racing stock.

A local real estate man who is handling the matter for Grant and his associates is authority for the statement that the intended purchasers declare they will build the finest gambling house in the world at the springs, to cost $2,000,000, to include every game of chance known, with a lottery connection. The deal is to be closed this week.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE,
DECORATION DAY,
MONDAY, MAY 31, 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
ON THE GROUND.

190 CITY LOTS,

ON AND ADJACENT TO

Southern Boulevard and 170th St., 23D WARD,

New York City.

ACCESSIBLE AT ALL HOURS

By Elevated Railroad to 169th St.
By Southern Boulevard Trolley Cars.
By West Farms Trolley Lines.
By Westchester Av. Trolley Cars.

ON LINE OF

New Rapid Transit Route

Along Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, officially adopted by Rapid Transit Commissioners and City officials.

These lots are finely located in choice residential and business section, supplied with city conveniences and near Crotona and Bronx Park, the site of the N. Y. Botanical and Zoological Gardens. Terms liberal; title guaranteed free.

AGENT ON PROPERTY DAILY.

Send for Maps to JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1897,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE VALUABLE KEY PROPERTIES,

N. E. Cor. of 30th St. & 12th Av.,

fronting on Hudson River.

Vacant plot, 31 feet 6 inches x 100 ft.,

30th St., n. s., 100 ft. west of 11th Av.

Vacant plot, 175 ft. x 31 ft. 6 in.

30th St., n. s., 272 ft. 9½ in. e. of 11th Av.

Vacant plot, 48 ft. 0½ in. x 31 ft. 6 in.

By order of John A. King, surviving Executor of Estate of Mary King, deceased.

60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. interest.

Maps and further information may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Carter & Ledyard, 54 Wall Street, Attorneys for the Executor, or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street, and 1 Madison Avenue. (5807)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. · 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. · N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. · 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 Acres for $150.

This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation, money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Centre Moriches, on Long Island, and will be sold on terms of $2 down, then $3 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LLOYD'S NECK,

Oyster Bay Harbor, L. I.
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.

Large, modern, handsomely furnished house, 11 bedrooms, stables, boat-house, bath-house, ample grounds, services of gardener; superb view of Long Island Sound; also smaller furnished house near by, 5 bedrooms; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St. or 1,368 Broadway.

ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—To let, large house, 17 rooms, bathroom, large kitchen; latest improvements; laundry, large lawn, plenty of shade and fruit, stable and carriage house, boat and bath house; 12 minutes from railroad station on Sandy Hook line. M. L. BROWN, Red Bank, N. J.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

AT ESSEX FELLS, N. J.

For rent, furnished modern cottage, 8 bedrooms, running water, sewer connection, mountain air and scenery. Address C. W. LEAVITT, Caldwell, N. J., or 15 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,

Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED.—A furnished house at Bensonhurst or vicinity is wanted for the Summer by a small family; all adults. Will pay promptly and take best care of house and contents. State particulars and rent. Address B., Box 201 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

BERNARD, ALFRED.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Berthe Marie Victorine Le Prieur de la Saussaye Bernard, Louise Marie Jeanne Harper, née Bernard; Raymond Harper, Donald Harper, Henriette Clementine Berthe Barnard, Paul Leon Bernard, Genevieve Lucie Marie Barnard, Georges Henri Louise Bernard, Blanche Victoria Beatrix B

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Views of the Inter-State Commerce Commission with Reference to the Pooling Bill in Congress.

LETTER TO SENATOR CULLOM

Argued that Until Cases Pending in the Supreme Court Are Decided It Will Be Best to Leave the Law Unchanged—Suggestions for Ultimate Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has sent to Senator Cullom of Illinois the following letter in response to a request for suggestions regarding the Pooling bill:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1897.

Shelby M. Cullom, Chairman Committee on Inter-State Commerce, United States Senate:

Dear Sir—Referring to your verbal request for suggestions from this commission or any of its members, respecting the pending Senate bill, No. 1,497, or proposed legislation to amend the act to regulate commerce, it is not practicable in a single day to prepare a bill or to add much to the suggestions made to your sub-committee yesterday.

Jan. 28, 1897, this commission sent to the Honorable Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce of the House a communication, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, stating some reasons why at that time all the members of this commission opposed the passage of a bill then pending, the main provisions of which are substantially as that now under consideration by your honorable committee.

The reasons for non-action then are stronger now, there being five or more cases pending before the United States Supreme Court involving the most important provisions of the act. These cases have been already tried and await the decision of the court. When decided, we shall know what the law is, and better know in what respect, if any, it should be changed.

Not in Favoring of Pooling.

The chief purpose of those who urge immediate legislation under present conditions is to authorize pooling and undo the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri anti-trust case as provided in the proposed fifth section, which is identical with a like provision in the so-called Patterson bill of the House, No. 3,837, first session, Fifty-fourth Congress. This, we believe, should not be done, but should the Congress determine otherwise and deem it wise to authorize pooling, it should be done only on terms which will prevent the abuse of the privilege granted. In our opinion this cannot be done except by guarantees secured before the authority to pool is given and before the contract goes into effect.

The carriers, whether by railroad, lake, or river—for all are included—before being allowed to pool, should specify their rates on the traffic or business to be pooled, and the contract with maximum rates established as a part of it should be subject to approval by the commission before taking effect. The provision in the proposed bill that the commission may set aside the pooling contract after it has taken effect and become operative is misleading. Any such attempt at the annulling of a contract by the commission the carriers will resist as unreasonable and unlawful, and will but result in vexatious, expensive, interminable, and, to the commission, unsuccessful lawsuits.

The proposed change in Section 6, that "it shall be lawful for common carriers, whether subject to this act or not, to enter into agreements not forbidden by the fifth section of this act in regard to making and maintaining the lawful rates, fares, and charges specified in the separate or joint tariff schedules published as required by this section" is intended to amend the anti-trust law as construed by the Supreme Court so as to exempt from that act carriers both by railroad and by water, and what is said above in respect to the fifth or pooling section applies as well to this amendment of the sixth section.

Changes of Rates at Short Notice.

The time of notice of increase and reduction of rates we believe should be extended to at least sixty days. The facility with which rates are cut or reduced on three days' notice and increased after ten days' notice leads to and encourages the practices which result in uncertainty and instability of rates and charges. In other respects the changes proposed in Section 6 of the existing law, though relating chiefly to details, are approved.

The change proposed to Section 9 of the act properly drops so much of the section as relates to the crimination of witnesses testifying. The act of Feb. 11, 1893, and the so-called Brown decision, constitute the law on that subject. We approve the new Section 10, except the omission or repeal of the imprisonment clause. In our opinion this clause should be restored, so that the court in its discretion, may imprison flagrant and repeating offenders. In the new Section 12 the clause relating to the crimination of witnesses testifying, as it is in Section 9, and for the reason above stated.

The proposed amendment to Section 13 authorizes the commission to require answers to petitions or complaints to be verified; also requires testimony to be taken down, written out and filed, in accordance with the present practice of the commission. Section 14, as proposed, repeals so much of the present law as makes the findings of the commission prima facie evidence in all judicial proceedings as to "every fact found." This provision of existing law should be continued in full force.

Neither by the fifteenth section, as it is proposed to be changed, nor by any other pending provision, is the commission empowered in express terms to determine what is, as well as what is not, a reasonable rate. Until after the decision of the Social Circle case, March 30, 1896, the right and duty of the commission after due notice, hearing, and investigation to fix a maximum legal rate in a case tried was never seriously questioned.

The authority of the commission to ascertain and declare the reasonable and legal maximum rate in cases so heard and tried has been questioned and is involved in several of the cases awaiting decision by the Supreme Court already referred to.

If it is the purpose of the Congress to make the commission only a bureau of investigation, without authority through the courts or otherwise to correct abuses found on investigation to exist, we submit that it should be plainly so stated in the law, to the end that the public may not be misled in the belief that there is in existence a statute under which ascertained transportation abuses may be corrected.

The Commission's Authority.

In our opinion the authority of the commission, now that its authority is questioned, to determine and order reasonable rates in cases tried wherein the rates are challenged, should be granted and stated in unquestionable terms and proper means provided for enforcing such determination, and, as we believe, a provision of law making such determination and order of the commission obligatory on the carriers at once and until reversed or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction will afford the best guarantee for the observance of and enforcement of such orders.

If such provision for making the orders of the commission effective shall be deemed unjustifiable, then other adequate means should be provided for giving such orders into effect. For this purpose the proposed amendment of Section 16 and the new Section 16-A it is believed will improve the existing law. The proposed amendments of Section 20 meet our approval.

Respecting other amendments of the act to regulate commerce, or bureau in our annual reports, as provided by said act, recommended several which are deemed essential for making the act effective in accordance with its purposes. Two of these are so urgent that we respectfully ask that they may be made a part of any legislation amending the act. One of those is an amendment providing for uniform classification. The other relates to rates and charges from the seaboard on imports in respect to which we recommended action by Congress in our annual report for 1896, Pages 13 and 14. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. MORRISON.
JUDSON C. CLEMENTS.

We concur in the foregoing suggestions, with the following qualification: We would not oppose the passage of a Pooling bill provided the other amendments which are necessary to make the Inter-State commerce law effective were made as a part of that bill. We are opposed to the passage of the pending bill or of any other pooling bill until this commission is given by suitable amendment the power, in fact, which it is supposed to have, and must have, in order to carry out the purposes of the act to regulate commerce.

We believe that the questions involved in the proposed legislation are of paramount importance and should only be acted upon with the most mature consideration, and that any legislation at the present time would be unwise.

J. D. YEOMANS,
C. A. PROUTY.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Baron von Bergen, German Minister to Guatemala, and a party of ten accompanying him, are en route from San Francisco. They will arrive by the Overland Limited of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in Chicago to-day. From Chicago they will continue their journey east.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association announce that all the transatlantic steamship companies at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News have agreed to accept shipments under through export bills of lading, and that all other traffic delivered to them for shipment will be received and carried under local bills of lading of the ocean line to which the property is delivered at the seaboard.

MRS. BARNES NOT ROBBED.

Her Treasure Found in Her Son's House in Wakefield, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, May 21.—Mrs. S. A. Barnes of New York, who reported to the police on Wednesday that she had been robbed of a large sum of money, diamonds, and jewelry, to-day announced that the treasure had been found.

Mrs. Barnes, who is visiting her son, George Harrington, at Wakefield Park, reported that a burgler had entered her chamber and carried off diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,000, and two one-hundred-dollar bills. They were tied up in a handkerchief, and were secreted between the mattresses of her bed. The property was found at the foot of the bed.

C. D. WRIGHT MADE PRESIDENT.

National Association Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics Election.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—The National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics have elected Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, President; John T. McDonough of New York, First Vice President; Halford Ereckson of Wisconsin, Second Vice President; Joseph L. Cox of Michigan; Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; S. B. Horne, Connecticut; J. M. Clark, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Myers, Maryland, Executive Committee; S. B. Horne, Connecticut, Secretary and Treasurer.

Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting. Reports were made, and several papers read.

SCHEME TO KILL THE SHERIFF.

Frank Haley, a Burglar, Resentenced While at Belvidere Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 21.—Frank Haley, a notorious burglar, who is in jail here awaiting the Sheriff's convenience to take him to the Trenton Penitentiary, was today discovered in a plot to murder Sheriff Mackey and then break jail.

Haley is one of the most desperate criminals in the State, and when his plans were discovered he was furious. A bar of iron two feet long was found concealed in his bed, and he admitted it was with this he had expected to brain the Sheriff. He was handcuffed and taken before Judge Morrow, who increased his sentence to ten years and ordered his immediate removal to Trenton.

Haley coolly asked the Judge if his sentence could be made heavier, and when told no, he denounced the Judge in the foulest language and called him the vilest of names. He was taken back to jail.

SCHUYLKILL GIVES UP DEAD.

More Victims of the Steamer David W. Sellers Are Recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The body of a man found in the Schuylkill River Wednesday night was last night identified as that of Robert Howorth, a druggist of Chester, Penn., who came here Saturday morning to witness the Washington Monument ceremonies. It is now believed that Howorth was a passenger on the steam launch David W. Sellers, which went over Fairmount Dam Saturday afternoon, and in which it was known that one woman and two children were drowned. It is feared that there were other victims. The body of Mrs. Edwin Ewen, one of the victims, was found last night.

The bodies of the two little sisters, Eleanore and Jessie Davis, who sank and disappeared when the launch capsized, were found this morning in the river close together at South Street Wharf. Their mother was one of the twelve persons rescued after the capsizing of the vessel.

DENIES THE CLAPPS HAVE FLED.

Lawyer Says They Had Bondsmen Ready in Case of Arrest.

Bryan P. Stratton, counsel for Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, the brokers whose firm failed last November, denied yesterday the story published in a morning newspaper that his clients had fled from this city for fear of being arrested.

The Clapps were formerly in business at 56 New Street. They made an assignment to William F. Davis, a clerk. Judge Pryor set aside the assignment last March on petition of creditors, staring in his opinion that it was impossible to resist the conclusion that payments made on the eve of the assignment were made with intent to defraud creditors.

Several suits are pending against the firm. One of them is the suit of Albert Hass, to whom a claim was assigned by Jules Stein of 21 Bond Street. Ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre is his counsel.

Mr. Stratton said yesterday that he did not know the present whereabouts of the Clapps, but knew that they had not run away. The Hass claim is for about $9,000.

"Mr. McIntyre wrote me a letter on March 22 threatening to have the Clapps arrested for larceny," said Mr. Stratton. "I told him to go ahead. Since then he has in several letters repeated the threat. Monday he told me he would have them arrested the following day. I told him that I would notify the Clapps to be at my office the next morning at 10 o'clock. They came there, with bondsmen ready, but Mr. McIntyre did not appear, and after waiting over an hour, they left. I believe they have gone to the country for a while."

The Clapps lived at the San Remo Hotel, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, but left there several days ago. Their baggage was sent to the Erie Railroad Station.

Mr. McIntyre was out of town yesterday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, is further extended twelve days.

Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, is relieved from detail for instruction at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, First Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, at Chester, Vt., from the 9th to the 13th of August.

Lieut. William Yates, First Cavalry, is detailed for the two years' course of instruction at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, 1897.

Special orders of May 13, relieving the Lieutenant Colonel, headquarters staff, and band of the Third Cavalry from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and directing them to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and there take station during the month of May, is amended so as to take effect not later than June 10.

Leave of absence for three months and ten days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Adjutant Fourth Artillery; for three months, from Sept. 1, to Lieut. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry; for one month and fourteen days to Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, First Artillery; for four months, upon relief from United States Military Academy, to Lieut. Barrington K. West, Sixth Cavalry.

Navy.

Naval Cadet Edward McCauley, is detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the training ship and station, Newport, June 1.

Commander George E. Wingate is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered before the Retiring Board, Boston, May 25, then to await orders.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1897.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY JUNE 17 AND 18, 1897, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, on the 8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, '86, 45 Cedar St.
ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, '84, 155 B'way.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, '92, 11 William St.
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
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Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

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THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 WEST 90TH STREET.
EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' WORK
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily until May 21.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
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Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

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A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
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SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master
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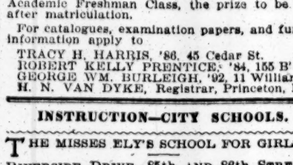
THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



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Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WOLTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of Edward L. Whitaker; was at Melrose, Mass., September, 1889. Address SAMUEL HOLOWAY, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

DETECTIVE.—Detective work, reasonable rates; strictly reliable and confidential. Agency 109 West 34th St. FRANK HOOK, Supt.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent, neat, and obligin' chambermaid; long and excellent recommendation from present employer. A. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl; good city references; no postal cards answered; no washing; $25 to $30 month. 240 East 41st St. Mrs. Riley.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook in a private family; first-class reference; wages, $40. 320 West 36th St., Halm.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an educated American to travel for Sumner at home or abroad; much experience in United States; good reader and correspondent. Address, all week, Mrs. Tomlins, Box 104 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or charge bachelor apartment. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Well recommended. Present employer's, 604 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By respectable colored woman; best city reference. K., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady desires to place her waitress either as waitress or parlormaid; one whom she can recommend in every particular. Present employer's, 121 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife wish the care of a gentleman's private residence; can cook breakfast for gentleman going to business, if required; best city reference. M. Q., 69 Columbus Av.

Butlers.

BUTLER, PARLORMAID, SCOTCH COACHman, and Cook.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her English butler, parlormaid, Scotch coachman, and cook, all of whom she can highly recommend. 33 West 17th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly understands his business; neat appearance, sober, reliable; age 28; height 5 feet 9 inches; excellent recommendations. Matthew, 806 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman; no children; highest references can be given. Golden, 122 West 20th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; age 39; married; with one child; has four years' reference from last employer; with general experience in the care of private place. T. M., 167 East 57th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By American Protestant; city or country; use tools and brushes on walls, furniture, woodwork, pipes, boats, lawns, flowers, &c. References. Drancel, care of Uppling, 130 West 31st St.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman; understands hunting and polo outfits; first-class references. D. M., 338 East 41st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent coachman. Address, giving copy of references, with full particulars, to T. T., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

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NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 390, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
MAY AND JUNE DELIGHTFUL IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Now open. Write for booklet and terms, Buckingham Hotel, Thursday, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
J. W. & G. W. Garrison.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
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WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
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MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

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Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
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THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

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ADIRONDACKS.
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Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

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PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I.
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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

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SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages,
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
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Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
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Will open May 29th. Desirable furnished cottage for rent.

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Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
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Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks...Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1
New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ..Hotel Columbia, opens Decoration Day
Atlantic City .....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor-Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island.The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow,(BathSt.)Philps CockburnHtl.ap$2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep.$1 up.ap.$3up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep,$1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50; ep,$1 up
do(18HenriettaSt., Strand)The Cockburn, ap$2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap,$2.50up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng.Tyacks' NewBath&RoyalHydroHls
Middleton Spr'gs, Vt.The Montvert, op's Je.24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
Narrag'ns't Pier, R.I.The Rockingham, ap.$5 up
do .....The Massasoit, opens June 1
NewBright'n, S.I.(Lyman Rhoades)ThePavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St.Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W.Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e.p.$1, a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.)Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis).Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St..) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep.,$1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or.(H.C.Bowers) ThePortland, ap.$3up
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50 up
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up, e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, opens June 1
Sheldrake, N. J.Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p.,$2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt' House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, ep., $1.50, ap.,$3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
do .....Larkin House, opens June 1
White Mountains, Maplew'd Htl., Beth'm, N.H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1897.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. at 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) On May 31 will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, May 22, noon | Furnessia, June 19, noon
Anchoria, June 12, noon | Ethiopia, June 26, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage to or from Glasgow, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Liverpool, Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $25.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon
Teutonic, June 14, Noon | Teutonic, July 14, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. WEEKENDAM..Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 26
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 28
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., June 1
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents

HOBOKEN'S HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Tenements Were Extra Hazardous Risks—About Two Per Cent. of the Household Effects Insured.

FAMILIES' NEEDS SUPPLIED

Woman's Story About the Origin of the Fire—Jersey City Fireman Went to Hoboken Without Orders and Will Be Tried for It.

Revised estimates of the loss entailed by the Hoboken fire on Thursday night are as follows:

Benton, Heath & Co.	$110,000
Nathan Straus & Co.	30,000
Ward, Leonard & Co.	20,000
Paul & Gallagher	20,000
Hoboken Land and Improvement Company—	
Fourteen flats	175,000
Factory building	75,000
Furniture of 110 families	50,000
Total	$480,000

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company carried insurances amounting to $140,000. None of the firms carried much insurance, and no information could be obtained on the subject. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company on Thursday paid off a mortgage of $180,000 on the buildings, which was held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The factory, its boilers, and engines are a dead loss. The insurance companies regarded the flats as an extra hazardous risk, and not 2 per cent. of the tenants' property in them was insured.

The origin of the fire is still wrapped in mystery. William Hoff, an employe of Paul & Gallagher, says the fire started from the pottery kilns of Straus & Co., on the Thirteenth Street end of the factory building. These kilns were in a brick annex apart from the main building. Several other witnesses say the fire started at the Twelfth Street end of the factory.

T. F. Clark, the engineer, said that a woman told him that while she was looking out of the window of her apartments, in one of the flats, she saw a workman in Straus & Co.'s decorating room light a pipe. He threw the match into a pan which apparently contained some inflammable liquid. It flashed up in a moment. Several men, who were in the room, tried to put out the fire, and then ran out of the room. Clark does not know the woman's name, but he says she lived on the top floor of either 1,203 or 1,205 of the burned flats.

The sufferers by the fire were all temporarily provided for by the Overseer of the Poor. The Common Council met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions appropriating money to provide them with temporary homes and to purchase furniture. August Bewig, Joseph S. Weinthal, George Weber, James Londrigan, Anthony Capelli, Joseph McGovern, Henry Snyder, Philip Stuerwald, and George H. Stells were appointed a Relief Committee, to assist in carying out the work.

When the Jersey City fire companies went to the Hoboken fire on Thursday an alarm was turned in calling them to Grove and Sixteenth Streets. Engine No. 1, commanded by George Murdock, was late. When he reached the point designated, and learned that Assistant Chief Denmead had gone to Hoboken with three companies, he proceeded to that city also. His company and engine worked on the fire till it was out. It was not till then that Denmead learned the fact. Yesterday he charged Murdock with disobeying orders, and the case will be tried before the Commissioners next Wednesday night.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Police and Fire Marshal Investigating in Rivington Street.

An unsuccessful attempt was made some time during Wednesday night or early Thursday morning to burn down the six-story double tenement house at 244 Rivington Street. The woodwork in the cellar had been saturated with kerosene oil and a room on the top floor had also been set on fire. Beyond scorching the woodwork no damage was done. Twenty-six families live in the house.

The ground floor of the building is divided into two stores, one of which is occupied as a butcher's store by Max Theaman and the other side is occupied as a crockery store by J. Cartner. Mrs. Schwartz, the housekeeper, has apartments on the floor above.

She was sweeping the hallways early yesterday when one of the tenants, Rose Nestler, told her there was smoke in a room at the rear of the hallway on the top floor. Mrs. Schwartz found the woodwork of the room had been satufated with kerosene oil and set on fire. It had done no damage beyond scorching the woodwork. There was a strong odor of oil and it was evident that the fire was set with the intention of burning the house.

Fearing to alarm the tenants Mrs. Schwartz said nothing of the discovery she had made, but later in the afternoon on visiting the cellar she smelled kerosene. Investigation showed that the woodwork surrounding the furnace was saturated with the oil, which had been sprinkled all about the cellar and on the wooden partitions. The fire had been started, but the dampness of the cellar prevented it igniting well and it died out before it had gotten under headway. In an empty barrel were two partly burned candles and beside it a whisky flask smelling of kerosene.

The police and Fire Marshal are investigating the cellar fire. They believe the fire on the top floor to have resulted from an accident.

FIRE DOES $50,000 DAMAGE.

An Early Morning Blaze in a Leather House in the "Swamp."

A fire at 10 Jacob Street early yesterday morning furnished a difficult problem for the Fire Department. The street is so narrow that only one engine could get near the front of the building, and the firemen had to work from the roofs of adjoining houses. The street runs from Frankfort to Ferry Street, and is in the very heart of the "Swamp." The building afire is occupied by Daniel Moffatt, a manufacturer of harness leather and tallow.

John Kramer, the watchman of the Burr Building, smelled the smoke and called Policeman Lynch to help investigate. They located the blaze on the third floor of 10 Jacob Street and turned in an alarm. Engine No. 12, the first to respond, turned into the narrow street with difficulty. The firemen climbed the fire-escapes to the third floor with a line of hose, and were enveloped in a cloud of stifling smoke as the shutters of the fourth and fifth floors bulged and burst from their hinges. They were obliged to vacate the escape and climb to the adjoining roof. The engine companies that arrived later left their apparatus in Frankfort Street and fought the fire from the rear of the building.

The flames gained on the firemen for a time and ate their way to the top floor and out through the roof, and then shot up a distance of about fifty feet. The sight was a pretty one from the roadway on Brooklyn Bridge, from which vantage hundreds of men and women going to their work stood and watched it. It took more than two hours for the firemen to gain control of the fire, and it was noon before the last smoldering roll of leather was extinguished.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It appeared to have originated on the third floor, but had probably been burning some time before it was discovered. The building was well filled with stock, and the damage to the leather, tallow, and machinery is estimated at about $40,000; the building was damaged about $10,000.

EXPLOSION STARTED A FIRE.

Two Men Hurt in a Blaze in a Bicycle Factory.

Fire did $5,000 damage yesterday to the bicycle and electrical works of David Rousseau, at Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Two men were burned. The injuries of Arthur Walbeck, twenty-eight years old, of 2,862 Third Avenue, who was burned about the face, hands, arms, and body, are serious. Ernest Glinsmann, sixteen years old, escaped wth the loss of some hair and his eyebrows.

Walbeck was brazing the fork of a bicycle, when the blaze from his brazier ignited some kerosene and caused an explosion. His clothing caught fire, and he ran downstairs from the third to the second floor, where Foreman George Walz was working. Walz heard his cries, and extinguished the flames with a coat.

In the meantime the fire had spread upward by the woodwork of the factory. Twenty men got out in safety, but Glinsmann, trying to get down by the stairway from the fourth floor, was met by a burst of flames and beaten back. He reached the street by the fire escape. The fourth and fifth floors were gutted before the firemen obtained control. The third floor was but slightly singed, but with the floors below, was greatly damaged by water.

The factory is owned by David Rousseau, a State Populist leader, at whose house Mrs. Mary Lease stopped when she visited this city.

Her Lost Baby Was in Safe Hands.

When the fire broke out in Jersey City Wednesday morning Mrs. Patrick Higgins of 300 First Street carried her two-year-old baby to the street, and gave it to the first woman she met, asking her to hold it while she went back for her other children. These she soon rescued. In the meanwhile the police had forced the crowd back and established fire lines, and the woman to whom Mrs. Higgins had given her baby could not be found. Yesterday Mrs. Mary Ernst of 213 Railroad Avenue notified the police that she had at her home a two-year-old baby that had been given to her by an unknown woman at the fire. It proved to be the child of Mrs. Higgins, and was restored to its parents.

Fire in a Dwelling House.

Fire occurred yesterday in the four-story brownstone dwelling, owned and occupied by Timothy Lyons, at 223 East Sixty-second Street. The fire began in the basement. It reached the parlor floor, and did $3,000 damage to furniture and $2,500 to the building before it was extinguished. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.—A judgment, recovered by Pasquale Missano, as administrator, against New York City, for damages for the death of Rosina Missano, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, because of plaintiff's failure to comply with the provisions of the law requiring a filing with the Corporation Counsel of a notice of an intention to commence the action. A notice of intention to begin an action was served upon the Controller about two weeks after the accident, stating the time and place at which the injuries were received. A few days subsequently the Controller sent this notice to the Corporation Counsel, with a letter stating it was inclosed for his consideration. The opinion of the Court, by Justice Williams, says there seems to be no decision meeting the precise facts of this case. "It seems to us," the Court says, "that in order to comply with the statute, the notice must have been filed with the Corporation Counsel by the plaintiffs themselves, or in their behalf, by their duly authorized agent. They never authorized the Controller to send the notice to the Corporation Counsel. They never expected or intended he should do so. He did not assume to act as their agent in doing so. The notice served upon the Controller was intended for him, and for no one else. The Controller in doing what he did, acted of his own volition, and the act was his, and was not his act as agent for or in behalf of the plaintiffs." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Rumsey concur with Justice Williams, while Justices Patterson and Parker dissent.

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STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—A child three years and eight months old, named Harriet Nugent, on May 5, 1896, started to cross Madison Street in this city, near James Street. When she got on the first track of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, on that street, she was knocked down by a horse drawing one of the company's cars, and was run over by one of the forward wheels of the car. Among the serious injuries resulting was the loss of her leg, at the knee. The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed judgment given in favor of the child in her suit by guardian against the railway company for damages. Justice Parker, who gives the opinion, says the testimony authorized a finding, which it must be assumed was made by the jury, that the driver of the car was not at the moment of the accident, or for a few seconds preceding it, attending to his duty. "While a street railway," the Court says, "has the right of way upon the highway, still it is bound to make an effort to so operate its cars as to save others from injury. Men, women, and children, on foot or in conveyances, have the right to and do use the streets, and a car driver must be alert and watchful to avoid injury to those who, because of tender years, advanced age, enfeebled physical condition, or accident, do not get off the track at the near approach of a car." Justice Parker says that had the driver attempted to stop the car at the instant the child reached the first rail, the wheel would not have passed over her. The horse's head was then ten feet from her, and from the horse's head back to the wheel was at least ten feet more. The jury was at liberty to find that had it not been for the driver's carelessness the accident would not have happened. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

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INHERITANCE AND TRANSFER TAX LAWS.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed a recent decision of the Fourth Appellate Division, upholding an order of the Surrogate of Erie County, which excluded from appraisal under the transfer act of 1892 United States bonds amounting to $10,000, owned by George B. Sherman, who died in 1896. The Court holds, by Chief Justice Andrews, that the inclusion of United States bonds in the valuation under the laws for the taxation of the right of transfer of property by inheritance or by will, for the purpose of ascertaining the tax, is a valid exercise of legislative power by a State, and does not constitute a taxation of Federal securities. The Court holds further that United States bonds owned by a resident decedent, which would otherwise be subject to valuation for the purpose of fixing the tax under the transfer act of 1892, are exempt from such valuation, by force of the provision which limits the meaning of the words "estate" and "property," as used in that act, to property over which the State has jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation.

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EXPRESS COMPANY'S INVALID CONTRACT.—In a contract made by the American Express Company with L. H. Brockway to transport a carload of horses from Chicago to Boston was a stipulation that the company was not to be liable for any injury to the horses even if caused "by the fault, negligence, or carelessness, gross or otherwise," of its agents or servants. In a suit by Brockway against the company for damages, the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the defendant was liable for injuries to the horses. The court holds that such a provision in a contract is invalid, and that a common carrier cannot contract against liability arising from the gross or willful misconduct of himself, his agents, or employes. It is also held that there was evidence from which the jury might find that the railroad company, as defendant's agent, was guilty of gross negligence in the care of the horses, for which the defendant is liable.

SALE OF BANK CLEARING HOUSE

Final Session of the Referees Who Will Seek to Adjust Claims.

A final session of Referees Charles E. Brown and Hamilton Odell, in the matter of the money derived from the sale of the old Bank Clearing House, at Pine and Nassau Streets—Bank of the Commonwealth Building—was held yesterday at the Clearing House. The Commerce, Broadway, American Exchange, and Chatham National Banks were represented, and there were a dozen lawyers and receivers for the defunct Marine, St. Nicholas, Tenth, Wall Street, Manufacturers and Merchants', and North River Banks.

The contention in this Supreme Court litigation has been, on the one hand, that the profits of the sale, $500,000, should be devoted to the purposes of the Clearing House Association, or that the money should be divided among the original members of the association. Documentary evidence to sustain the claim that the old building was the property of the old association was presented. Testimony was given by W. H. Male, once President of the Union National Bank, and William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House. The session was short, and the case will be summed up next October.

The two best Medicines for Consumption are Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT AND ALTERATIVE. They absorb the granules of disease and heal the lungs.—Adv.

THIRD NATIONAL'S ASSETS

Stockholders May Not Receive Par Value for Their Interest in the Bank in Liquidation.

SETTLEMENT WILL BE TEDIOUS

Secret of the Arrangement with the City Bank Was Well Kept—President Hepburn and Conrad N. Jordan Talk of the Plan.

There was no indication at the Third National Bank yesterday that it was in the course of voluntary liquidation in entire solvency, and that its business is to be absorbed by the National City Bank. The usual transactions occurred at the Bank Clearing House, checks were cashed, and deposits were received from some customers. All the officers and clerks were at their posts, and busy. Many men of note, customers of the bank or friendly to it, called and talked over the scheme by which it will soon cease to exist. None criticised the arrangement.

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the institution, who is now regarded as an officer of the National City Bank, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was much gratified at the treatment he and the Third National had received from the newspapers. Asked about many hints and stories in regard to former administrations of the bank, to which was attributed its failure to earn money in spite of its large business, Mr. Hepburn said that it would be indelicate and unbusinesslike to answer such questions.

"As to our officers and staff," he continued, "nothing has been determined yet. We number about fifty. I go to the National City Bank. Mr. Chapin, our cashier, will attend to the liquidation. The force of the Third National Bank will be reduced as this proceeds, but no doubt some of the clerks will be taken care of. The liquidation is going to take time. It will be an affair of months. We have within a few days made over commercial paper and exchange which has six months to run.

"As to what the stockholders may receive, it would be idle just now to speculate on that point. It suffices to know at present that every liability except stockholders' liabilities is taken care of. The assets will be turned into cash as quickly as possible, consistent with prudence and business principles.

"Business as heretofore cannot cease in an instant. Our customers are accommodated to-day as heretofore, but our real banking operations have terminated so far as loans are concerned. We shall make no more. As to the bulk of our long line of out-of-town depositors, that is one feature of our business which the City appreciates. Our only loss with country banks was in the Selma Bank. Several New York banks also suffered by it. Our writing off amounted to $40,000.

William Sherer, Manager of the Bank Clearing House, marveled at the success with which the secret of the transaction was kept. His first intimation of the absorption of the Third National Bank by the National City Bank was when he read a newspaper at breakfast.

"It seems strange to me," he continued, "that an inkling of what was going on did not leak out. At the Clearing House on Thursday there was a meeting of the association, attended by fifty-odd bank officers, all keen for news of this sort, yet none could have known of this important happening.

"The liquidation of the Third National and the acquisition of its patronage by the City will not affect the latter's status in the Clearing House. The City will, of course, under the rules, have to pay its quota for increase of business, that is all."

Conrad N. Jordan, United States Assistant Treasurer, said that any comment from him on the arrangement between the Third National and National City Banks would be a violation of official and business ethics, the more so because he was identified with the early fortunes of the Third National.

"I was its first cashier," he said, "and had a hand in organizing the bank. C. D. Culver was the real organizer. He started the bank in June, 1864, under the National Banking act, with a capital of $500,000. J. Wyman Jones was the first President. In February, 1865, the capital was doubled, and the bank came under the control of Winslow, Lanier & Co., owners of the majority of the capital stock. J. F. D. Lanier became President, Mr. Culver Vice President, and I continued as cashier. I need not recite other changes. The bank's offices were first at 5 Nassau Street, then at Cedar and Nassau Streets, then in Pine Street, back of the Assay Office, and finally where it has last done business."

Wall Street considered the absorption of the patronage of the Third National by the National City Bank a stroke of good business policy. As to the liquidation, those having an intimate knowledge of the Third National Bank's affairs and the shrinkage that comes in cashing the assets of such an institution were of the opinion that the shareholders would not receive par value for their stock.

MAYOR STRONG'S DINNER.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Grant Day Committees Entertained.

Mayor Strong entertained at an informal dinner at Delmonico's last night the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees of the Grant Day demonstration. Covers were laid for twenty-eight.

The following were the Mayor's guests: Elihu Root, Walter Gilson, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Noel Blakeman, Commander J. W. Miller, S. Nicholson Kane, Cornelius Reilly, J. Winfield Scott, Samuel Spencer, Adelbert H. Steele, Edward Haight, Alexander Caldwell, Henry W. Cannon, John R. Van Wormer, R. M. C. Smith, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Job E. Hedges, Francis M. Scott, J. Proctor Clark, Bradlee Strong, Col. C. Homer, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, F. J. Phillips, and W. J. Arkell.

THE MAYOR SMARTENING UP.

He Appears at His Office with New Clothes and a Pointed Beard.

Mayor Strong had his hair cut and beard trimmed before coming to his office yesterday. It is something he does about once in two months, but it attracted unusual attention because the barber had evidently attempted to convert the beard into a stylish Vandyke.

"I wanted to have it like the Controller's," said the Mayor when it was noticed.

In addition to the improvement made by having his hair trimmed, the Mayor's appearance was rendered unusually smart by a new suit of clothes.

In his mail yesterday the Mayor found a bill for $3 for clipping one poodle dog. As he does not own any sort of a dog, he called to his Secretary, Job E. Hedges, and said: "Tell them I don't own a poodle."

Mr. Hedges had not seen the bill that called forth the remark, and did not know what to make of it. He considered the subject for a few moments, and then decided the best way to tell "them" was to tell the reporters. He did so, and when the reporters had appreciated the value of the information, they sent a delegation to demand a more explicit explanation from his Honor.

He exhibited the bill made out to "W. L. Strong, New York." The reporters decided that if the bill is correct, and the Mayor does not own a poodle, there are two W. L. Strongs in New York, and the other one does own a poodle.

New Occupation for the Unemployed.

The Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor of the Church of the First Born, a Faith Cure organization of Jersey City, has established a new industry for the purpose of providing work for unemployed persons. It has been incorporated as the New Jersey Rock Ornamental Pressed Brick Company. The incorporators are Martin D. Hancox, Robert Jackson, and George W. Jenkins of Jersey City; James T. Bennett of Newark, and Edward Harris of Orange. The capital stock, which is $20,000, is all paid in, and it is proposed to begin operations at once.

Convent of the Sacred Heart Jubilee.

The pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, were allowed a holiday yesterday, the second of the three days' celebration of the convent's semi-centennial. Coadjutor Bishop Farley celebrated solemn high mass at 10 A. M. This morning Bishop Montes de Oca of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, will celebrate a requiem mass for the repose of the souls of deceased pupils of the convent.

GEN. FITZGERALD TO QUIT

His Decision to Resign as Commander of the First Brigade Said to be Final.

SLIGHT IN THE GRANT PARADE

Friction with the State Headquarters Has Existed for Years—Speculation About the Succession—The General's Forty Years' Service.

The First Brigade of National Guard of New York City, according to information from the most authentic source, will shortly have a new commander. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who has been in command for the past eleven years, it is stated by those in close relations with him, will resign the first week in June, or immediately following his return from Boston with the Seventh Regiment on May 31.

Those who are in a position to know assert that Gen. Fitzgerald is not in accord with the administration at General Headquarters at Albany, nor has he been for some years, and there has been considerable friction between the two headquarters at various times. This friction has not occurred alone with the First Brigade, but with other brigades as well.

Perhaps the greatest cause of complaint, and the one it is said which finally decided the General to resign, was the occurrence at the Grant parade, where Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, despite the fact that the Governor was not in the parade, took command of the National Guard himself, instead of allowing one of the four brigade commanders to take charge, which in this instance would have devolved upon Gen. Fitzgerald as senior officer.

All the Generals, as well as other officers, felt indignant over the matter, and there were resignations then talked of.

An effort was made to see Gen. Fitzgerald late yesterday afternoon on the matter, but it was said he had left the city and would not be at his office until next week. Men high in the Guard, however, have begun to discuss who will probably be chosen to succeed him, and there seems to be no dispute that the General has expressed to close friends his determination to leave the service.

If it is decided that the officers of the brigade shall hold an election, the opinion is expressed that Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, provided he will be a candidate, is sure of the majority of the votes, and Major Roe of Squadron A, it is thought, would stand the next best chance. The Governor, however, has the power to appoint an officer, and that may be the course taken.

Gen. Fitzgerald first joined the Guard as a private in the Seventh Regiment in 1857. He assumed command of the troops of New York City in 1886, succeeding Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, when the division of troops in the city was reorganized from two brigades to a single brigade. He is a very popular and energetic officer, who has worked earnestly for the advancement of the interests of his brigade. It was due to his efforts that the beautiful parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park was secured, where practical drill by either large or small bodies of troops is possible. His completed military record is as follows: Private Company C, Seventh Regiment, Dec. 30, 1857; promoted Corporal Jan. 4 and Sergeant Feb. 4, 1860; vacated by entry in United States service June 3, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Seventh Regiment Sept. 23, 1861; First Lieutenant Company E, Dec. 6, 1861; vacated office by enlisting in New York volunteers, 1862; First Lieutenant Company E, Seventh Regiment, Oct. 14, 1865; Adjutant May 1, 1867; Lieutenant Colonel Nov. 9, 1876; Brigadier General March 28, 1882; supernumerary Aug. 6, 1886; Brigadier General First Brigade Aug. 26, 1886.

His record in the army of the United States was: Sergeant Company C, Seventh Regiment State Militia from April 19 to June 3, 1861; First Lieutenant New York volunteers June 2, 1861; Adjutant Fortieth New York Volunteers Jan. 24, 1862, and Captain May 26, 1862. He also served as Provost Marshal and aide de camp in Kearny's and Birney's First Division, and aide de camp to Major Gen. Foster, Eighteenth Army Corps. He was honorably discharged July 6, 1864, but again entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel First Regiment, District of Vicksburg, Miss., and was finally honorably discharged in February, 1865.

Gen. Fitzgerald is surrounded by a staff of practical officers, composed of prominent gentlemen, who will all resign when the General does. The composition of the staff is as follows:

Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant General; Major R. O. Kelm, Surgeon; Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector; Major David Crocker, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry Sayre Van Duzer, Judge Advocate; Major Avery D. Andrews, Engineer; Major W. Emlen Roosevelt, Quartermaster; Major Oliver Harriman, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capts. Sydney J. Smith and William Bay Coster, aides de camp.

HENRY F. GILLIG RELEASED.

It Was Said He Would Die if Not Liberated.

The order granted recently for the arrest of Henry F. Gillig, who was once President of the American Exchange of London, was vacated by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Gillig was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on May 3, charged with the conversion to his own use of $5,000 obtained by him on notes which he had received to be discounted by Kenny, the furrier, of Twenty-third Street.

No complaint was filed or issued with the order of arrest, and this omission Justice Truax holds renders the order invalid.

Kenny's attorney, J. H. Berrick, said he would take the case to the Appellate Division.

The ground on which Gillig's release was asked for was the state of his health. It was alleged that he would die unless liberated from jail.

THE KINDERGARTEN SECTION.

Misses Fitts and Glidden Speak at the Brooklyn Institute.

The kindergarten section of the pedagogy department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences held its last meeting of the year in the art building, at 174 Montague Street yesterday. Miss Alice E. Fitts, Chairman of the section, gave an interesting outline of Froebel's aims in the development of his system, laying stress on the fact that his idea had been not to teach the children any one specific thing, which must be remembered, but rather to awaken and exercise their instinctive powers.

Miss Minnie Glidden of the Pratt Institue then followed, explaining in detail the innovations she has made in paper cutting and giving examples showing how much can be done in this line.

Miss Fitts, who has been very fortunate in stimulating interest in the work, will be unable to assume charge of the work next Fall. Her successor has not been chosen.

Civil Service Examiners Confer.

The civil service examiners recently appointed by Corporation Counsel Scott in compliance with the new law met yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court Building. At the present time the Examiners are in correspondence with the Examiners in other cities of the State for the purpose of formulating a uniform system of rules. Nothing was done yesterday but to discuss the prospects of the plan. A meeting will be held next Wednesday evening to further consider the matter.

Fined for Not Paying Alimony.

Adolph Gluck was fined $125 by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife, Sarah, alimony from April 19 at the rate of $10 a week and a counsel fee of $100. Mrs. Gluck, who has been married thirty-two years, accused her husband of cruelty.

To Join in the Suits.

The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company applied yesterday to Justice Truax for permission to become joint defendants with Commissioner Collis in the suit brought by Alexander Hadden to prevent the company from tearing up Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues and changing the motive power. Decision was reserved.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Some Dealing with the Time of Napoleon Disposed Of—First Editions Sold.

The auction sale of standard and rare books was concluded yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms, 91 Fifth Avenue. Among the books disposed of yesterday were a number treating of Napoleon and the French Revolution, while among the miscellaneous volumes were some fine first editions of the works of Algernon Charles Swinburne. Some of the books disposed of were:

"Histoire de Napoleon par H. de Norvins," illustrated with portraits and vignettes, 4 vols., 8vo, original half calf, gilt, entirely uncut. Paris, 1827. First edition. Printed on vellum paper. Very fine copy. Rare in this state. $10.

"Memoirs of the History of France During the Reign of Napoleon, Dictated by the Emperor at St. Helena to the Generals Who Shared His Captivity," 7 vols., 8vo, uncut. London, 1823. $14.

"Paul and Virginia," by Bernardin de Saint Pierre, with 330 illustrations by Meissonier, Johannot, Steinhell, Isabey, and Paul Huet. London, 1839. $16.

William H. Prescott's "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella; Conquest of Mexico; Conquest of Peru; Charles the Fifth; Philip the Second; Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Edited by John Foster Kirk. 12 vols., 8vo, uncut, half levant morocco, by Bradstreet. Philadelphia, 1890. $27.

William Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; Greek and Roman Geography; Greek and Roman Antiquities," illustrated, 6 vols., 8vo, half calf. Boston, 1870. $12.

Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," portraits and vignette titles, 8 vols., 8vo, half morocco, gilt tops, uncut. London, 1885. $16.

"Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift, portrait and plates, 2 vols., 8vo, crushed green levant morocco, extra gilt edges, by Tout. London, 1726. $18.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles. Poems and Ballads. Post 8vo, morocco, gilt top. London: Moxon, 1866. First edition. $9.

SERVANTS TO BE TRAINED.

New York Household Economic Association to Establish Schools—First Annual Meeting Held.

The first annual meeting of the newly formed New York Household Economic Association was held in a room in the Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Shaller, the State Vice President of the National Household Economics Association and President of the local branch, and Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander, the local Vice President, had the meeting in charge.

Mrs. Alexander announced that one of the aims of the association was to establish a series of training schools for domestic servants similar to those for training nurses, and she suggested that graduates from the proposed school would look upon it as a privilege to wear the badges or caps of their respective institutions.

"We look forward to the day when capitalists shall be willing to help us in this project," she said. "Men feel the need of efficient domestic service as keenly as women."

Miss Parsons of the Women's Institute of Yonkers gave an entertaining description of the embroidery, sewing, physical culture, and cookery classes of the institution, which is conducted for workingwomen of the place. "One of the things we endeavor to teach them," she said, "is the value of the cheaper cuts of meat. Most of them could not appreciate that there was as much nutriment in meat that they got for a few cents a pound as in that which sells at 23 or 24 cents."

She told of the women millhands, and said that they make better housekeepers than domestic servants do. "The reason is that they have had to learn to do everything on time, while the house 'girl' has been allowed to do things just as she comes to them. An adequate idea of time is what most American homekeepers lack."

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley then spoke on physical culture. "Homes are often broken up," said she, "by the invalidism of the homekeepers. The husband or father comes home at night expecting to see bright, cheery women, and finds dragged and tired women, all because we lack knowledge of ourselves and our resources. Woman's real right is a right to good health."

The following officers were unanimously elected: President—Mrs. William G. Shaller; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, and Mrs. William G. Choate; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Christian Hageman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. James A. Wotton; Treasurer—Mrs. Helen J. Tansley; Librarian—Miss Sara Frances Hall.

EXCISE CASES ON TRIAL.

Two Convictions in the First Seven Complaints Tried.

There were forty cases of excise violations on the calendar for trial in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. Seven of them were heard. There were two convictions. The first five tried never reached the jury for decision. Recorder Goff in each directing an acquittal.

William F. Cordes of 101 Seventh Avenue sold two glasses of beer to Central Office Detective Burns. After the jury had rendered the verdict of guilty the Recorder complimented Cordes upon the fact that he had told the truth in giving his evidence, and had admitted that he had served a sandwich with a drink, for which he got no pay. He imposed a fine of $50, which was paid.

Jonathan D. Post of 217 Spring Street sold two beers to a person sent in by Acting Capt. Farrell of the Macdougal Street Station on Nov. 9. Post said he had paid for drinks out of his own pocket and had put the money in the cash register. The jury convicted him, and the Recorder fined him $25 because he said he was too poor to pay a heavy fine.

Bill of Particulars Demanded.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion requiring Ernest Bliss and others to furnish a bill of particulars in the suit brought to prevent the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company from operating cars on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and on Lexington Avenue, above One Hundred and Tenth Street. The plaintiffs allege that about one-half of the consents of the property owners along the line were not properly secured.

Manhattan's Motive Power.

Regarding a story put forth yesterday with circumstantiality to the effect that the Manhattan Railway Company had at last decided to change its motive power and had chosen the electric system known as that of the "third rail," General Manager Fransioli said the Directors of the Manhattan Company had not made any decision in the matter.

Nine and a Half Years for Meyers.

Samuel Meyers, convicted three weeks ago in General Sessions of manslaughter, was yesterday sentenced to nine years and six months in State Prison by Judge Fitzgerald. Meyers strangled his wife Annie in their rooms, at 202 East Twenty-ninth Street, on Sept. 2.

Mrs. Van Orden Gets a Decree.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of separation from her husband, John M. Van Orden, to Mrs. Margaret J. Van Orden. The court found Mrs. Van Orden's charges of cruelty, neglect, and desertion well founded, and awarded her $150 a month permanent allmony and $600 costs.

Buy our $8 bicycle-golf suit and be happy, or our best at $18 and be happier.

Breeches sold separately—catchy colors; can be worn with any coat.

Negligee shirts, $1; have better, but these are better than $1 usually buys.

Ask any other shoeman if he guarantees his shoes—he'll laugh at you.

Our shoes are guaranteed, just as is our clothing, hats and furnishings.

Tan shoes, $3 and $5.

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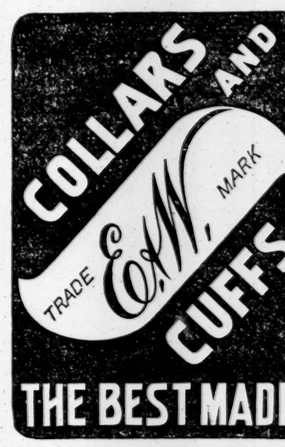

CONLIN CONTRADICTS MOSS

No Signaling to the Chief in the Board Meeting Except Col. Grant's Smile.

THE TENDERLOIN INSPECTED

New President of the Police Board Joins a Raines Law Club and Visits the Thirtieth Street Station—Unrecognized by the Patrolmen.

Chief of Police Conlin yesterday denied the statement made by Frank Moss, President of the Police Commission, before Good Government Club A on Thursday night that the Chief's action in refusing to aid in making promotions from the eligible list was governed by signals from a Commissioner. Mr. Moss's statement was that when the Chief was called before the Commissioners one of them "signaled to him not to vote."

Chief Conlin told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Commissioner Grant was evidently referred to.

"When I went into the Commissioners' room that day," said the Chief, "Commissioner Grant was looking right in my face with a quizzical smile on his face, just as if he would say, 'You poor devil, I am sorry for you now.' That is the way I took it, anyhow.

"Neither Commissioner Grant nor any other Commissioner intimated or indicated to me how he wanted me to act. If they had I would not have paid any attention to it. I had made up my mind what to do and did it. Commissioner Grant kept smiling at me the same way all the time I was in the room."

President Moss declined to speak of the Club A incident yesterday further than to say he had not expected his remarks to be reported, having thought that he was among friends with no reporters present. He refused to name the Commissioner he had referred to. The other Commissioners also refused to discuss the subject.

Mr. Moss sent for Chief Conlin yesterday morning on reaching headquarters, and the two had a talk. When asked if the matter of Commissioner Grant's smile was mentioned between them, the Chief said neither had alluded to it in any way. Mr. Moss told him of his trip through the Tenderloin and expressed himself as much pleased with what he saw of the police there.

The trip in question was made "incog." Thursday night, the President of the board starting at 11 P. M. and finishing at 3 A. M. He joined a Raines law club, noticed the policemen and roundsmen as he went about, and called at the Thirtieth Street Station.

Opinions differ as to whether or not he was recognized at the station. Sergt. Lane, who presides there, is accustomed to every possible variety of men and games, and is never surprised by any circumstance or event. His direct and satisfactory answers to Mr. Moss, who appeared in the character of an humble citizen not very clear in his ideas, nor particularly well informed, pleased the Commissioner greatly.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that he was sure none of the policemen whom he saw recognized him because none of them saluted. Furthermore, some of them committed minor breaches of discipline in his presence, none of which he intended to report. He also noted some violations of the excise law.

He declined to say which club he had joined or to describe the process of initiation. Some allusions to prices and other mysteries indicated that Mr. Moss had favored the Gramercy Club, which used to be the Newmarket, and was the scene of a famous raid by Capt. Chapman. It was stated there, however, that the roll of membership does not include among its many eccentric and distinguished names that of Moss, and that if the President had been there, he had worn an assumed name. The Secretary was sure he would have remembered the name of Frank Moss, even if he had forgotten to enter it, as sometimes happens, members usually depending on their membership cards and hat checks for identification.

Mr. Poor Off for Camp Caribou.

Henry W. Poor of the banking firm of Poor & Greenough, 18 Wall Street, started last night for Camp Caribou, Oxford County, Me., to formally open to-day the Parmachenee Club, of which he is President. The club has leased 100,000 acres on the summit of a mountain region north of and 600 feet higher than the Rangeley Lakes. It is a wild but enchanting domain, famous for its trout, deer, and small game. The club camps are not, in point of comfort and equipment, excelled in the United States. The officers are: President—Henry W. Poor; Treasurer—Henry P. Wells; Secretary—Robert Sturgis.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT.
THE VERISCOPE PICTURES OF THE
CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS
CARSON CITY SPARRING CONTEST.
Afternoons at 2:30. Evenings 8:45.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
The Circus Girl.
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."—Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, CYRIL SCOTT.
Catchy music! Unceasing fun! Chic costumes!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. &

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Max Muller Again.

HIS REMINISCENCES OF EMERSON, HOLMES, LOWELL, AND OTHERS.

The fourth installment of Prof. Max Müller's "Literary Recollections" in Cosmopolis for May, is full of interest to us, inasmuch as he gives his reminiscences of Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Lowell. Max Müller complains, but in a humorous manner, of the large number of letters and visits received by him "from unknown friends and distant admirers." If it were possible for a noted personage to reply to all communications addressed him, providing he had a staff of secretaries, it would be entirely out of the question to read all the books sent him by authors, with the modest request that a judgment be passed in them. Life is too short for that kind of thing. "My worst friends are those who send me their own writings, and wish me to give an opinion or to find a publisher for them." This may be just a slight sling at Mr. Gladstone, for Max Müller writes: "The introduction of postal cards has proved, no doubt, a great blessing to all who are supposed to be oracles, but even an oracular response takes time."

Personal visitors who may have come to see the learned professor, and without as much as a word of introduction, would certainly try the patience of the best-humored of men, but, says Max Müller, "they do come in shoals, like letters and books, and very often they are interesting and even delightful. Many of them come from America, and the mere fact that they want to see me is a compliment which I appreciate."

Prof. Max Müller is complimentary to Americans, for he declares that they possess in "a very high degree the gift of sightseeing." They have "pace and go." Possibly they are not bores, or are less pretentious than those of other nationalities.

"Living in Oxford, I shall have the good fortune of receiving visits from Emerson, Dr. Wendell Holmes, and Lowell, to speak of the highest stars only." When the Professor met Emerson it was during his last visit to England. He was accompanied and watched over by his devoted daughter, and was "on the brink of that misfortune which overtook him in his old age." Broken as may have been Emerson, and with a faltering memory, "through a mist the bright and warm sun of his mind was always shining, and many of his questions and answers have remained engraved on my memory, weak and shaky as that, too, begins to be."

Here is a curious story Emerson told Prof. Max Müller, with an implication in it, of the lucus a non lucendo kind. Prof. Müller, forgetting that Emerson had ceased to be an active preacher, said that he rather envied him "the opportunities he had of speaking now and then to his friends or neighbors on subjects on which we can seldom speak except in church. Emerson, referring to the church, said that there was an ecclesiastical leaven in the family, and that with his brother, they had both meant to enter the ministry in the Unitarian community. He told how his brother had been sent to Germany to study theology. On the voyage home the ship his brother was in met with a violent storm.

"All hope of saving the ship and the lives of the passengers was given up. At that time my brother said his prayers and made a vow that if his life should be spared he would never preach again, but give up theology altogether and earn an honest living in some other way. The ship weathered the storm, my brother's life was saved, and, in spite of all entreaties, he kept his vow. Something of the same kind has impressed me; anyhow, I felt there was better work for me to do than to preach from the pulpit."

Explaining the influences of Emerson, Prof. Max Müller writes:

"I have watched it growing in England. I still remember the time when even experienced judges spoke of his essays as mere poor imitations of Carlyle. Then gradually one man after another found something in Emerson which was not to be found in Carlyle, particularly his loving heart, his tolerant spirit, his comprehensive sympathy with all that was, or was meant to be, good and true, though to his own mind it was neither the one nor the other."

As to Lowell, the professor declares that "his conversation was inexhaustible, his information astonishing." Just occasionally, when thrown in with stupid people, Lowell would lose his temper. "I was once sitting next to him when I heard him stagger his neighbor, a young lady, by bursting out with, 'But, madam, I do not accept your major premises!' Poor thing! She evidently was not accustomed to such language and not acquainted with that terrible term. She collapsed, evidently quite at a loss as to what gift on her part Mr. Lowell declined to accept." Lowell was intolerant when there was an attack made on America.

Of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Max Müller has the happiest reminiscences. Holmes knew all the old buildings at Oxford, "and had something to ask and to say about every one." He had with him a bit of string, and needs must take the girth of the largest of the elms of Magdalen College, and finding it bigger than his pet American one, "he stood before it admiring it, without a single word of envy or disappointment."

Once, in some grand old college room, the talk between the two was about the Divine and the Human in man, and the doctor said: "I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation. We understood each other, and wonder how it was men so often misunderstood one another. I told him it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right."

In 1864 Macaulay invited Max Müller, then barely known to fame, and the professor says that he felt highly flattered. What he was wanted for was to discuss the new regulations for the Indian civil service. Max Müller had advocated what would be the advantages derived by civilians from a study of Sanskrit, and of course was thoroughly familiar with the subject.

"Macaulay, after sitting down, asked me a number of questions, but before I had time to answer any one of them he began to relate his own experiences in India, dilating on the difference between a scholar and a man of business, giving a full account of his controversy while in India with men like Prof. Wilson and others, who maintained that English would never become the language of India, expressing his own strong conviction to the contrary, and relating a number of anecdotes showing that the natives learned English far more easily than the English could ever learn Hindustani or Sanskrit. Then he branched off into some despairing remarks about Sanskrit literature, particularly about their legal literature, entering minutely into the question of what authority could be assigned to the laws of Manu. * * *"

Max Müller had to listen for an hour and a half, without the chance to put in a single word, "and went back to Oxford a sadder and a wiser man." Max Müller was right. That English officers in India should understand the language of the natives is evident. But still, Max Müller says, the old, dull argument prevails. "We can always find interpreters if we pay them well, and if we only speak loud enough the natives never fail to understand what we mean." Then the professor recalls Layard's explanation as to his way of managing the natives who were digging for him. "I speak English to them; if they do not understand, I shout at them; if they won't obey, I knock them down, and if they show fight, I shoot them down."

Arthur Helps was an intimate friend of Max Müller, and Helps had a high opinion of the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke, who was something of a naturalist, took the greatest interest in an emu which was kept at Blenheim. One auspicious day that emu laid an egg, and his Grace was away. A telegram was sent to the Duke announcing the event, which read: "The emu has laid an egg, and in the absence of your Grace we have taken the largest goose we could find to sit on it."

Neolithic Dwellings.

REMAINS OF OLD ENGLISH LAKE DWELLERS RECENTLY FOUND.

The recent discoveries at Glastonbury, in Worcestershire, England, of dwellings of the Neolithic period are not to be called lacustrine, as are the finds in the Swiss lakes. The site was in a marsh, and piles were used, as in Switzerland, but these seemed to have served as foundations for clay and stone heaped on the timbers. The great antiquity of some of these mounds in the swamp was evident, as in digging as many as six superimposed floors or hearths were found, and in one there were nine such layers.

The objects found showed the overlapping of various periods. The relics were of many kinds and of varied material, as amber, 3; worked bone, 300; worked horn, 240; bronze, 130; iron, 70; lead, 28; glass, 15; crucibles, 20; Kimmeridge shale, 15; querns, 26; spindle whorls, 128; human bones, chiefly skulls, 20. Wheel and hand made pottery is very abundant and often highly ornamented. Among the objects of wood are a boat, a ladder, several wheel spokes, and pieces of the framework of two looms, fragments of a number of stave-made and solid-cut tubs, buckets, and cups varying from 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches high; portions of two baskets and a basin-shaped bowl; awl, spade, saw, reaping and bill-hook handles, and several ladles.

The question invariably asked is, How old were these habitations in this swamp? The bronze and iron point to a date when the people living at Glastonbury had in a measure gone beyond the stone period. As nothing in the ornamentation showed any foreign influence, these swamp dwellers had not felt Roman civilization. If the date of the lowest or the earliest of the nine floors were taken under consideration, we might guess—but it would be only a guess—that the original swamp dwellers belonged to a very remote period, and archaeologists would place them in a time from 1,000 to 1,500 years before the Christian era.

Autograph Letters.

HAWTHORNE AND COBBETT THE WRITERS—AN INDIAN PETITION AGAINST FIREWATER.

Among the many interesting American manuscripts and autograph letters in the Frederickson library to be sold the latter part of this month is a curious Indian petition. Unfortunately it bears no date, but it is evidently of this century. It is from the Chippewa and Muncey Indians of Canada, addressed to the Legislature, begging that the sale of liquor may be prohibited. The handwriting in the petition itself may be that of a missionary, and attached to it are the signatures and totem marks of several hundred Indians, many of the totems being crude drawings in ink of birds and animals. The entire document is probably twenty feet or more in length. The petition, which is short but very interesting, as it deals with a subject that is always demanding attention, is as follows:

"That your petitioners have discovered with deep sensations of grief that since the white men have visited our shores, they have been rapidly increasing and filling our land, while we have been decreasing until we have dwindled to a handful, and we look forward to no distant period when the red men shall become extinct and our name be erased from among the living unless some measure is taken to prevent it. Our decrease, poverty, and wretchedness we trace to the use of firewaters, introduced among us by the white men.

"We are too weak to use strong drink without using it to excess, whereby our health is ruined, and wicked white men defraud us of our presents and paltries, and leave us naked to starve in wretchedness.

"We therefore humbly pray that you will take our case into consideration and pass an act rendering it a crime for any person in the province to sell, barter, or give to any of our people in the province any kind of intoxicating liquor."

There is also another quaint Indian document, being the deed from several chiefs conveying a large tract of land at Woodbridge, N. J., along the Raritan River, to Philip Carteret, Governor of the Province, in 1677. This also contains the signatures with totems of several Indian chiefs.

An interesting letter from Nathaniel Hawthorne contains some firm and businesslike remarks regarding a delinquent debtor, and the novelist, we may be sure, needed the money badly enough at that time. It is addressed to his friend, Hilliard, from Concord, Aug. 19, 1844, and says:

"I do not see the use of any further leniency with Loring. I learn on good authority that he might pay his debts, this debt, at least, but will not. He was probably an honest fellow once, but has become demoralized by different circumstances and evil valuations, and that he has no longer any principles about such matters. If he will not consent to pay this debt by installments of $20 per month, commencing with the first of September, I do wish (unless you have insuperable objections) that you would put him under the screw. It strikes me as hardly fair that a debtor should keep a horse for his private pleasure, (as our friend sees fit to do,) while the creditor trudges about with a hole in his cowhide boot, as will be my own case when I take this letter to the Post Office."

A short note from William Cobbett, who had journalistic troubles in England, and who was well known about 100 years ago as the caustic editor of Porcupine's Gazette, published in Philadelphia, shows him in the interesting light of adding to our early immigrant population. His note, without date, but written from Kensington, England, is:

"The bearer is a boy, going to America to get work. He is a very good boy, I believe, and his father a very respectable man. He will, of course, be a servant of any sort, and I beg you to put him in a way of getting him a place. God bless you.

"W. COBBETT."

Sale of the Borghese Gallery.

The famous Borghese Gallery, in Rome, the richest in the world, and which has for centuries been the admiration of all visitors to the Eternal City, is soon to become the property of the Italian Government. An agreement to that effect was signed last January by Prince Don Paolo Borghese and Signor Gianturco, Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts, but it was only recently that the Government has seen its way clear to raise the money necessary to purchase such a treasure.

The Borghese family, like many others of the old Roman aristocracy, have, since the fall of the Papal Commonwealth, found it an impossible drain upon their purse to maintain certain portions of their estate, which, although of tremendous value, bring in no return. And, in order to prevent the art treasures of the Borghese Palace from being knocked down to the highest bidder, made by a wealthy foreigner, or distributed over the Continent among the different members of the family, the negotiations for the transfer of the property were entered into.

Among the paintings in the gallery are "The Descent from the Cross," by Rubens; "Diana Hunting," Domenichino; "Divine Love."

Signor Gianturco, in spite of the feeble resources of his budget, has been very anxious to have the State acquire this unique art collection. He has prepared a bill, which will shortly be presented to Parliament, asking for a special credit in order to carry out his agreement with the Borghese.

Philip and Alexander.

ESSAYS ON MEN WHO LED THE GREEKS TO CONQUEST IN ANTIQUITY.*

At a time when Greece is again threatened with annihilation and when the eyes of a sympathizing world are more eagerly than hopefully watching to see whether her people can display to-day that dauntless and stubborn courage which in ancient times so often kept the outnumbering barbarians at bay, Mr. Hogarth's two essays upon Philip and Alexander of Macedon must find a wide and appreciative audience. His readers, with their knowledge of the present attitude of the Turkish Sultan toward the Greeks, will be interested to learn, or rather to be reminded, how a Macedonian King four centuries before our era spared a civilization of which even his rude and uncultured nature saw the sacred beauty, and which in all his fierce ambition and thirst for conquest he refused to destroy; they will follow, too, with admiration this new explanation of the long and consummately skillful process by which Philip and his still greater son bent the will of the Greeks to their own, and finally consolidated the Hellenic and Macedonian elements into a magnificent army that had but one law—obedience to an adored commander.

In spite of the treachery by which Philip won many of his victories, in spite of the faults which dimmed the brightness of Alexander's glory, Mr. Hogarth easily succeeds in conveying an impressive realization of the strength, the wisdom, the savage nobility, the magnetic personalities of these two remarkable figures of antiquity, as well as of the places which they hold in the record of progress. As much space is given to Philip as to Alexander in the narrative, not, the author says, because they have the same bulk in history, but because, so far as he knows, Philip supplies the central figure of no extant biography, while Alexander has inspired a whole literature.

"Every cloud," writes the author, "that can gather about a great man has darkened the fame of Philip. No work of a contemporary historian has come down to us except in fragments; and until some Egyptian grave gives up the 'Philippica' of Theopompus, or the 'Macedonia' of Anaximenes, we must be content to glean the facts of Philip's life from the epitomes of late historians, from the scanty narratives of universal chroniclers, and from gossips and retailers of anecdote; while for first-hand evidences we have only the partial utterances of the Athenian orators, his enemies or his hirelings."

Dazzled by Alexander, both ancients and moderns have forgotten the great man who stands behind him, and in their enthusiasm for Hellas and hatred of the destroyer of Greek autonomy they have overlooked the fact that the Macedonian supremacy came at the end, not the beginning, of decay among the dwellers in the Greek city-States, and that they are seconding the champions of a shadow of liberty as though they were fighting still for a Periclean Athens. Philip was the Man of an Age, who stood in the gap between two stages of human development, and who, without recognising entirely what was passing away or what was coming to pass, surely saw the faults of a dying order, and set himself to create a new one.

When Philip was born, in 382 before the Christian era, he had no great prospects. He was the third son of a petty King, who had been restored to his throne by foreign swords, and whose power was threatened,

*PHILIP AND ALEXANDER OF MACEDON. TWO ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY. By David G. Hogarth. With map and illustrations. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

not only by barbarians on the north and Greeks on the south, but, most of all, by the dissensions among his own subjects. The main cause of Macedonia's weakness was the fact that the King was chief, in the first place, of a race of plain-dwellers, who held themselves, to be, like him, of Hellenic stock; and, in the second place, he was over-lord of a more numerous but less united body of hill tribes, whom he had forced to acknowledge his power, but not to give up their Princes. Wars were almost constant between the King and these hostile feudatories, struggling either to regain their autonomy or to establish a supremacy in place of his. Thus the Macedonian clan, or plain-dwellers, came to identify their interests with the Greeks in the south, and on every pretext allied themselves with them.

"Up to the accession of Philip the Second," says Mr. Hogarth, "Macedonia presents the spectacle of a nation that was no nation, but a group of discordant units, without community of race, religion, speech, or sentiment, resultant from half accomplished conquest, and weak as the several sticks of the fagot of the fable. Macedonia was a poor land and its clansmen a numerically insignificant unity in the midst of hordes in political disunion." It was Philip who was to find a source of wealth and a way of expansion.

Philip passed the years of boyhood at Pella, even then the greatest of Macedonian cities, and afterward a splendid one. But after the death of his father and the murder of his eldest brother through the plottings of the Queen, his brother Perdiccas retained the throne only by the help of Thebes, and Philip, then fifteen years old, was sent as hostage to the Boeotian city. There, in close companionship with Epaminondas and Pelopidas, the one the brains, the other the fiery soul of the body politic, the boy learned a lesson in the power of individual will of which his whole after life was a consistent exposition.

The author finds in Philip's coarser but stronger nature elements of both the great Thebans, and is sure that did we but know more of the historical details of the time "it might be possible to detect often, in Philip's words and deeds, distinct reminiscences of the great men with whom he must have been brought into intimate contact."

When Philip returned to Macedonia in 364, he was appointed Regent over Perdiccas's infant son, then on the throne. Five years later he ascended himself into the kingly chair, when it was assailed by enemies from north and east and south, and when the Macedonian clansmen were clamoring for a ruler who was a man. "The new King," says the author, "could count on little but his faithful clansmen, his hopes, and his youth. He had legions of enemies, no money, no allies, and for inheritance, the sins of his fathers. Had he boasted that he could make a nation and an empire out of nothing, he hardly had desired a more genuine opportunity. But in personal capital he was rich. He had been trained in the school of the two greatest men of his age; nature had given him a frame of iron, and the Pythagorean doctors the habit to nurture it hardly; neither the many lusts of his flesh nor the pride of his body held him back a moment from action, and he could sacrifice to his ambition his own person as resolutely as that of his foe. * * * No obstacles of principle beset his path, and two-thirds of the anecdotes recorded of him illustrate his perfidy. To one thing, however, he was never false—his personal ambition as involved in the greatness of his own people."

In one short campaign Philip settled the dissension among his subjects and restored the Macedonian monarchy to a position that it had not held since the days of Archelaus, and then by strategy he obtained possession of Amphipolis. This, with a newly built frontier fortress, called Philippi, placed him in command of extensive gold mines, and he was soon in receipt of a much larger revenue than was accruing at this time from external sources to any state except Persia. He had found at last his sinews of war. In the Winter of 358 he began the great work he had conceived at Thebes—the creation of a national standing army. His main object was probably not the promotion of a political union, but he could not have been ignorant of the unifying influence of common service in a great war. "Community of hope," writes the author, "passes in very short time into community of tradition. As the Germans in 1870, so the Macedonians in 352, marched out an Alliance to return a Union. Philip's claim to rank among great creative statesmen is not that he foreknew all the ultimate results of his action, but that he seized in their inception, and directed, successive developments. Both his ideal and his knowledge of the means to attain it grew with the growth of events. If in 358 it did not rise above the consolidation of the military strength of Macedonia, and chance in the main made him the creator of Macedonian political unity, it is very certain that he had come to be possessed by a clear conception even of the unification of all Hellas, when he spent his last two years in enlisting the Greeks for common service with Macedonians in a great war. Twelve years later, again, his son, rising to a conception of world-wide empire on the stepping-stone of his father's Pan-Hellenic kingdom, dreamed of effacing the distinction of Macedonian, Hellene, and Asiatic, by making all march shoulder to shoulder to the conquest of Africa and Europe."

The six years which succeeded the capture of Amphipolis and preceded the first serious attempt on Greece were occupied by Philip in forming and training his new national army, and he spent the remainder of his life in completing his work. Only time could cause the national tradition to grow. At first even Alexander had to face some political reaction on the part of the feudatories; but in his army of Asia there is left hardly a trace of race hatred.

The narrative of Philip's struggle for supremacy in Greece exhibits him in every phase of his complex nature. His method of procedure is summarized by the author as "fraud before force, but force at the last." In the game of playing off one enemy against another, of concealing baleful intentions beneath an impenetrably courteous and plausible pretext, Philip was past master. He had no qualms against utterly crushing an enemy whom he feared and could no longer use, but no one can study the patient forbearance with which he accomplished the subjugation of Athens without declaring war against her, and the magnanimous attitude which he adopted toward her when she was at his feet—"behaving so in victory that none might feel him victor"—without a genuine thrill of admiration for this "barbarian of Pella," who all his life appreciated, if he did not possess, the arts of peace.

At the supreme crisis of Philip's fame, when the dream of his life was accomplished, when he was acknowledged Captain General of Hellenism and was about to embark on the greatest enterprise of arms the world had seen, he fell at the whisper of a woman whom he had slighted and cast off. No more dramatic death occurs in history, but Mr. Hogarth would have us believe that Philip died none too soon, since he had accomplished his work, and that which was to follow was not for him to do. "The expansion of the Greeks into a new nationality," he says, "blending with and absorbing the barbarians around them, could be effected only by a leader of a personality more magnetic and a genius more universal than his, and the conquest of Asia from the Hellespont to the Punjab would demand a master in civilization as well as a master in war. * * * It was well for Philip, and it is very well for the world, that it was not by him that the West was to be led against the East."

History has never denied that Philip made a nation and a power in Macedon, but it has always overbalanced its praise by censure of what he did in Hellas. The author of this book brings the best of proofs to show that, had Macedon never arisen, the City of Athens probably would not have been very different at the end of the fourth century from what she actually came to be, and that Philip may be acquitted at once of having done any grave hurt to civilization by his action toward her. He even asserts that Philip, by hastening the decadence of the Greek city-state, did the Greek race in particular, and all mankind in general, no small service, since he made possible that expansion of Hellas which reached its full limits only under his successors. "Philip forced the Hellene into the open sea, and therefore, if it be that 'nothing moves in the world which is not Greek in origin,' it is owed to no man more than the Macedonian."

Alexander's legitimacy had always been impugned by his father, and there had always existed a half-concealed enmity and jealousy between them; he was even suspected to have borne some knowledge, if not some part, in the murder of Philip, and it could hardly have been with too sanguine hopes that he followed his friends' advice and claimed the dead King's throne. His youth and beauty, however, and the remembrance of the dreadful day at Chaeronea, when Alexander's charge saved the day for Philip's army, won for him the support of his father's allies and army. To the hero worshipper there can be nothing more satisfying in all the realm of biography than the picture which antiquity draws of the world-conqueror in his youth, and especially when, at the age of twenty, he assumed command of his father's veterans and entered upon that colossal scheme of conquest which only ended with his death, an age-worn man of thirty-five.

The story of Alexander's precocious boyhood, his masterful and self-reliant character, his brilliant intellect, his physical strength and beauty, and his irresistible personal magnetism, does not need retelling here. Mr. Hogarth has done the subject ample justice.

When a year and a half had passed, and Alexander had quelled all signs of revolt among his subjects and seemed firmly established on the throne and in the hearts of his soldiers, the young Captain was ready for the great venture of which he had dreamed so long. Those are tempting pages in which the author follows the daring young King across the Persian Empire, and in which we see the exuberant spirits of boyhood replaced by the intense and determined purpose of the man. There was no special goal which he planned to reach in his march, except that there should be no sceptre besides his own in the land of the Great King. Ultimately the conquest of Persia was forgotten in the conqueror when his ambition was at the highest, and the destinies of the West were left to be settled by Carthage and Rome. Although nothing that Alexander left unfinished at his death was done by another as he himself would have done it, little that he had done was ever undone. He more than any single man broke down that proud division of the world into a few Greeks and myriads of barbarians, which had stimulated the seed of civilization but became a cramping and suffocating influence on the grown plant. He did more than any one man up to his day to make one part of the world known to the other. It is said that his name does not occur in Sanscrit literature, but, little as he may have affected the Indian mind, the cities which he founded, the ways of commerce which he established, remain all along his line of march the silent witnesses of his greatness. "Philip," says the author, "lives hardly outside the world of scholars. The son is still a master to all masters in war, and his type has been chosen by Art for the Hero. Judge how we may his intentions and his acts, this, at least, cannot be doubted that, since so much that he said and did, and so much that is credited to him, has passed into the common thought and speech of mankind, saint or sinner, devil or god, Alexander is among the Immortals."

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Svengali's Diary

General Grant.

THE NEW BIOGRAPHY BY GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON.*

It is hardly necessary to say that a succinct and comprehensive life of Gen. Grant, adapted to the needs of the general reader, was wanted. Gen. James Grant Wilson's volume fairly fills that want. It is a straightforward, clearly written, untechnical story of the achievements which made Grant one of the greatest commanders of all history. It brings out in a strong light the features of Grant's generalship which were of influence in making him successful. The firm and swift grasp of military situations, the boldness of his plans, his indomitable energy, grim determination, and absolute fearlessness in their execution, his fecundity in expedients when confronted with unexpected complications, his justice, his humanity, and his splendid fixity of purpose—all these are admirably revealed in a volume which ought to and undoubtedly will have a large sale. The publishers have made a handsome volume, illustrated by happily compact and clean maps of the principal scenes of action, and have brought it out at a time when interest in the exploits of the great soldier has been renewed by the removal of his body to the noble resting place prepared for it on the banks of the Hudson.

The reader of this volume will probably find pleasure in the systematic manner in which the stories of Grant's successive campaigns are told and the way in which his growth in the appreciation of the National Government is set forth. The story of the Vicksburg campaign is especially fascinating, and Gen. Wilson's acquaintance with military work has enabled him to make clear to the reader the skill with which Gen. Grant accomplished the capture of the key to the navigation of the Mississippi. It is, indeed, almost thrilling to read of his abandonment of his original plan for the "bolder and more masterly one heretofore unknown in the art of war, of cutting loose from his base, moving into the enemy's country, without supplies, except those gathered by his foragers, and capturing Vicksburg by an attack from the rear." In the story of this same campaign is a passage which well illustrates Grant's celerity and directness of movement:

"In twenty days, Grant had marched 200 miles through an enemy's country, had beaten two armies in five battles, captured nearly 100 cannon, and killed or made prisoners nearly 12,000 of Johnston's and Pemberton's troops."

That is, indeed, a tremendous record, and it is not excelled by that of any General in history. A striking feature of the volume is its publication of some previously unprinted letters from Grant to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. These letters throw valuable light upon the character of Grant as a General and a man. One of the significant passages is this:

"No man can be efficient as a commander who sets his own notions above law, and those whom he is sworn to obey. When Congress enacts anything too odious for me to execute, I will resign."

This passage might, with good results, be taken to heart by some of our militia commanders of the present time. Again, in commenting on the criticisms of his conduct in the newspapers, Gen. Grant wrote:

"One thing I will assure you of, however—I can not be driven from rendering the best service within my ability to suppress the present rebellion, and when it is over, retiring to the same quiet it, the rebellion, found me enjoying. Notoriety has no charms for me, and could I render the same services that I hope it has been my fortune to render our just cause without being known in the matter, it would be infinitely preferable to me."

In a similar vein, Gen. Grant wrote at a later date as follows:

"I feel under many obligations to you for the interest you have taken in my welfare. But recollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not ask or feel that I deserve anything more in the shape of honors or promotions. A success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and I desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end."

Gen. Grant's explicit statement of his views on the slavery question will undoubtedly interest all the readers of this book. He says, in one of the Washburne letters:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stephens acknowledges the corner stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South if we were to make peace to-day, guaranteeing to the South all their former institutional privileges. I never was an abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other, except as one Nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace re-established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

The final chapters of the book give an account of Gen. Grant's last sickness and death and an estimate of his character. This estimate is written with sympathy, even with admiration, but it is sustained by the words even of those who were Grant's enemies in the days of the war, and the declarations of such men as Lee and Longstreet are not a whit less enthusiastic than those of Gen. Wilson.

*GENERAL GRANT. By James Grant Wilson. Great Commanders Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Ettrick Shepherd.

HIS FARMING EXPERIENCE AND WANT OF SUCCESS—WALTER SCOTT.

In an early number of Fraser (1832) there is a merry skit entitled: "The Great and Celebrated Hogg Dinner," in which many literary characters are represented as feasting at the Freemasons' Tavern. Hook is quoted as having improvised "for the occasion" certain lines which begin:

"In, in they rush, with heedless crush, the Sawneys grave and funny,
Demanding forth their penny's worth, for Sawney loves his money.
With heartsome glee appearing, see the turkeys, tongues and pullets.
Here's haggis, brose, and, dear as those, here's wine to cool their gullets.

Bulwer was supposedly at the dinner, and he asserted himself in vigorous verse.

"The Parliament knows I'm an assailer of all that is Tory.
The Thunderer vows I'm an asserter of Radical glory.
Though hitherto I've been an assuager of rancorous speeches,
Yet still they find me an assailer when liberty teaches."

The fun waxes louder and louder, and just here and there verses are capped which could not be printed to-day. Scott, Hogg, Wilson, Lockhart—they lived to us so long ago, for of that merry banquet held sixty-five years since there may be not a single survivor, and yet, as Chambers's Journal tells us, there is a man who, born in 1810, is alive now, who, though he did not partake of the dinner, is an existing link between the men of the past and those of the present. It is John Burnett. He was born in Ayrshire, and John was James Hogg's herd-boy from 1824 to 1834 at Mount Berger, which was Hogg's farm.

Hogg tells of Mount Berger in the "Noctes." "It's a gey cauld place Mount Berger, standin' yonder on a knowe in a funnel, in

a thoroughfare o' a perpetual sough." But Mount Berger brought in no returns to Hogg. When John Burnett was questioned to account for the master's want of success, his reply showed that Hogg was too wholesouled for a Scotch farmer. "The markets were against him. * * * I have seen him getting only six shillings and sixpence a head for lambs." Then he was kind-hearted, and John explained how a man had bought a quey (Anglicé, a heifer) from Hogg, and that the animal had died "and when he came to pay the price of it, James took him out to the byre to judge between two queys that were there," and a sound animal the man indicated was given him in lieu of the one he had lost.

Hogg, as we know, was somewhat of an athlete, and he showed John Burnett as a lad how to wrestle, and some of his victories, the old herdsman loved to tell, were due to his master's teaching.

One story the cattleman loved to dwell upon was about a fishing excursion in which Wilson figured and another person. A salmon was hooked, and in his eagerness to gaff it that other person fell into the river. He was "a wee man." Fortunately, the stream was shallow, and Hogg and Wilson rolled on the bank, convulsed with laughter. The "wee man" waded to the shore, and then the party hurried to a neighboring inn, and curative measures to dissipate any possible cold were freely administered. Wilson at once ordered a bottle of whisky, which was made into toddy. As the party consisted of eight, more bottles of whisky were required, and at once converted into toddy. Thus reinforced, the company hastened to Mount Berger with their spoil, the salmon. Then the real festivities began. The salmon was served for supper, and there was more toddy, so as to wash it down. John Burnett declared that he never saw "Hogg the worse for whisky in his life," or, as the herdsman put it, "he never saw Hogg wi' mair than he cud mainage."

Where John is particularly interesting is in regard to Scott. He tells how he saw Sir Walter for the first time, "a tallish man, somewhat bent about the shoulders, and slightly lame of one leg." Just as he drove up in a carriage, Hogg rushed out and cried, in his hearty manner: "Man, Wattie, is that you? Ye maun hae been raal warm at hame to come out in a day like this. I'm glad to see ye: come awa in. There's a sheep's head an' plenty o' usquebaugh." John had not as high an opinion of Sir Walter's ability to imbibe as he had of Hogg's prowess. When asked how the great Wizard carried his liquor, he said: "Weel, he juist had as muckle as he cud mainage."

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, as he is lovingly called, died in 1835, in his sixty-third year. John Burnett lived with him as his herdsman up to within a year of his death.

A Quiet Life.

DR. TUCKER, WHO WAS MUSICIAN AS WELL AS PRIEST—THE WORK HE DID.*

For the ritualistically inclined this book will doubtless have its attractions, but the general reader will hardly flutter about its light. Dr. Tucker lived a quiet life, very unselfishly and humbly, devoting his superior gifts and his fine capacity for taking pains to a comparatively obscure rectorship at Troy. Although his opportunities were certainly not fewer than those of the majority, he never used them for personal advancement, but apparently found his satisfaction in performing the plain duties of his office. His knowledge of music and his untiring efforts to raise the standard of church music in America have given to his name its chief distinction. The Church of the Holy Cross, in Troy, is sometimes called the "Church of First Things," for the reason that it was the starting point for a number of changes in American ecclesiastical customs. "Here was settled the due observance of the holy days of our Lord and of saints' days," Dr. Tucker's biographer writes; "here was started for all America the preaching in the surplice; the introduction of flowers as an adornment for the sanctuary; the turning toward the east in Gloria and Creed, and the use of colored stoles." And he adds: "Among other features of restoration distinctly traceable to the work at Troy was the use of the choral service." All these changes met with opposition, and were considered examples of an evil tendency toward Popish ritual. So far as Dr. Tucker's own feeling went, however, it was distinctly a blending of the devotion of an artist with the devotion of a somewhat formal worshipper. When he was traveling in France he went to an English service, and wrote of it, with emphasis: "The music was most execrable, more like mummery than anything I have yet heard in a Romish church. It was vile to listen to, and so indistinctly and badly given that it was almost impossible to take part in it. I cannot conceive how any good can be derived from such a musical performance, either as a tribute of praise or a mode of expressing religious emotions. It was too shabby to offer to God, and was so repulsive to the ear as to repress rather than excite feelings of devotion." It was in this spirit that Dr. Tucker compiled the "First Tucker Hymnal," of which his biographer writes, "It wrought a revolution; it achieved the victory; it made the new style not only tolerable, but popular. It won the masses to the liking of its own lofty method. Whereas Christian people used to stand round an open grave and sing, 'Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,' set to a tune which answered the description, viz., to Timothy Swan's 'China'; now under similar circumstances we hear, 'For all the saints who from their labors rest,' set to Barnby's noble lyric. And what a transformation it is!"

In spite, however, of the importance of substituting good art for bad in any department of life, it would be unjust to Dr. Tucker's memory to give the impression that his efforts in this direction overshadowed his work as minister to his people. Like many other clergymen in the Episcopal Church who devote a great deal of attention to the aesthetic side of their religion, he was brave and modest and faithful in his personal relations with his parishioners. He had a mortal dread of cholera, but during the cholera epidemics of the forties and fifties he was found with the sick and with the dying at all hours of the day and night. He did not hesitate to visit the pesthouse when it was filled with victims of black smallpox, and in his less dangerous, but hardly less arduous, work of teaching, he was enthusiastic and unwearying. In answer to a criticism upon his method of conducting services, he said: "If it would help to save a man's soul, I would put on a red shirt and preach from a hydrant box." That way of saving souls certainly did not appeal to him, but he had the breadth of view that is by no means necessarily dissociated from narrowness of practice. Speaking of the habit of the French of amusing themselves on Sunday, he said: "It must be admitted that the nature of the people must always be taken into consideration when examining this and kindred questions. I mean that even when the same amount of religious faith and holiness prevailed both in France and America, national habits, from national prejudices and temperament, would be different. We cannot infer that we are decidedly a more religious people than the French because we never desecrate the Lord's day by raree shows and vulgar amusements, because, without respect to any religious principle, we would never seek pleasure in any such kinds of diversion. We must also remember that of the multitudes whom we met in the streets, the large majority of them, perhaps, had been in the churches once or twice in the course of the day, and in connection with this we must consider how many individuals among us who, although they may never take part in any street or public amusements on Sunday, still never in any one respect hallow the day, even so much as to go to church or read a chapter in the Bible."

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the literary faults of this biography, numerous as they are, for the work is obviously one of friendship, rather than of skill.

*DOCTOR TUCKER, PRIEST-MUSICIAN. A Sketch Which Concerns the Doings and Thinkings of the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, S. T. D., Including a Brief Chapter About the Rise and Progress of Church Music in America. By Christopher W. Knauff, M. A. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Company.

Mr. Gilder's New Volume of Verse.

Mr. Gilder has a profound belief in the patriotism that is ready in time of peace as in time of war to uphold the honor of the Nation; he has faith in a Government supported by moral force, and experience of evil has not bred in him distrust of virtue. Therefore, in this little collection of patriotic poems we find a practical ideal expressed with noble and dignified art. It is only a man with large imagination and long sight who perceives the import of action or inaction in public affairs, who looks ahead to history and realises the final aspect of the conflict between national greatness and personal power. To such a man the oracles speak, and he is in duty bound to interpret their message. It is fortunate for us that, with Lowell dead, we still have one to whom the medium of such interpretation is poetry and whose performance attains so high a level.

The concluding poem of the present volume is, in particular, of a kind to comfort those who toil unceasingly for public honor, and to stir those who are negligent of or indifferent to their civic duties. Mr. Gilder calls it "The Heroic Age," and it expresses the spirit of his life no less than the spirit of his writings:

"He speaks not well who doth his time deplore,
Naming it new and little and obscure,
Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds.
All times were modern in the time of them,
And this no more than others. Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal! So shall men,
Gazing long back to this far-looming hour,
Say: 'Then the time when men were truly men,
Though wars grew less, their spirits met the test
Of new conditions, conquering civic wrong,
Saving the State anew by virtuous lives,
Guarding the country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their sons',
Defying leagued fraud with single truth,
Not fearing loss, and daring to be pure.
When error through the land raged like a pest,
They calmed the madness caught from mind to mind
By wisdom drawn from eld, and counsel sane;
And as the martyrs of the ancient world
Gave Death for man, so nobly gave they life;
These the great days, and that the heroic age.'"

The same note of responsibility occurs in the fine poem addressed to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and called "The Great Remembrance." It ends as follows:

"A little while and these tired hands shall cease
To lift obedient or in war or peace—
Faithful we trust in peace as erst in war;
And on the scroll of peace some triumphs are
Noble as battles won, though less resounds
The fame, as deep and bitter are the wounds.
But now the fire burns low, and we must sleep
Ere long, while other eyes than ours the vigil keep,
And after we are gone, to other eyes
That watch below shall come, in starry skies,
A fairer dawn, whereon in fiery light
The Eternal Captain shall his signals write;
And shaken from rest, and gazing at that sign,
On shall the mighty Nation move, led by a hand divine."

And we catch the note again in "Failure and Success":

"He fails not—he who stakes his all
Upon the right, and dares to fall.
What though the living bless or blame,
For him the long success of Fame."

It is this ardor of conviction, this stimulating enthusiasm for the best things in the minds of the unselfish and intelligent few that we count upon to inspire the multitude. The memory of our two great wars in which life was freely spent for the purchase of principle is by no means dead in the land. Mr. Gilder's volume is two-thirds filled with eloquent tributes to the heroes of the civil war, and his readers will be none the less moved by his eloquence that he, as Milton before him, finds it strange and marvelous and lamentable to think on, that a Nation should be "so valorous and courageous to win their liberty in the field," and then so "heartless and unwise in their counsels as not to know how to use it." While his persistent optimism refuses to doubt the ultimate purity of his country—

"Thou art not for thyself but for mankind,
And to despair of thee were to despair
Of man, of man's high destiny, of God!"

he cannot refrain his voice from uttering the necessary warning. He might say, again with Milton, whose voice was ever silent when his cause needed speech:

"This much I should perhaps have said, though I was sure I should have spoken only to trees and stones; and had none to cry to, but, with the prophet, 'Oh, earth, earth, earth!' to tell the very soil itself what her perverse inhabitants are deaf to."

*FOR THE COUNTRY. By Richard Watson Gilder. New York: The Century Company. 1897. Price, $1.

THE GREAT STONE OF SARDIS

A NEW NOVEL

By FRANK R. STOCKTON

A humorous romance of twentieth-century inventions

A salient feature of this story is a submarine expedition to the North Pole.

A BURGLAR AT SARDIS

The illustrations, by Peter Newell, are in rare sympathy with the author.

HARPER'S FOR JUNE

This number also contains:

The Celebrities of the House of Commons, the first of two papers on the British Parliament, by T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., the brilliant Irish leader, who sketches the life and character of his political contemporaries, and tells many anecdotes of parliamentary life. The illustrations, by PAUL RENOUARD, are equally happy in suggesting the character of the English statesmen.

Henry Gladwin and the Siege of Pontiac, by CHARLES MOORE. This is an historical account of a hitherto obscure episode in American history, compiled from original sources. The illustrations are by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

A New Switzerland, written and illustrated by EDWIN LORD WEEKS, is an account of travels and adventures in the Dauphine, a part of Switzerland as yet uninvaded by the tourist.

The Fiction Includes:

The ninth installment of GEORGE DU MAURIER'S last novel, **The Martian**. This deals with Barty Josselin's home life when he is at the height of his powers and fame. The illustrations are DU MAURIER'S latest work, one of them appearing in an unfinished state.

Within the Eye of Honor, by GEORGE HIBBARD, is a short story raising questions of social casuistry. Illustrated by C. DANA GIBSON.

Grandmother Stark is one of the series of Lin McLean stories by OWEN WISTER; contrasting social types of the East and the West.

A Farce, entitled "The Golfiacs," by JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. Illustrated by EDWARD PENFIELD.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Svengali's Diary

BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA:

A unique collection of works of Greek and Latin authors, with early translations, all RARE EDITIONS. Catalogue just out. H. W. HAGEMANN, 139 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

The Chantilly Collection.

It may be remembered the Duc d'Aumale made a formal donation of Chantilly and its varied collections to the Institut de France, to be held in trust for the French Nation, the Duke retaining during his life the use and custody of these treasures. By his death, with the exception of the recent bequest of Lady Wallace of the Hertford House collection, this giving away of Chantilly and its gallery is the most splendid of gifts ever presented to a people.

Possessed of vast means, the Duc d'Aumale was the patron of modern French art, and at Chantilly there are the finest works of Ingres, Corot, Rousseau, Jules Dupré, Decamps, Marilhat, Daubigny, Paul Baudry, Meissonier, M. Bonnat, M. Jean Paul Laurens, M. Hébert, M. Gérôme, M. Detaille, and many others.

In the collection of the old masters may be cited Perugino's "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints." Fra Filippo Lippi's treatment of the same subject; some great Botticellis, Cosimos, "Cleopatra," a "Jocunde" of Petrino, a "Salvator Mundi" of Luini. There are two Raphaels, the "Three Graces" and the "Vierge de la Maison d'Orléans. This latter picture, which is not larger than a panel, may be deemed as the smallest work of art with the biggest price, the Duc d'Aumale having paid 600,000f. for it. In the English school there is a glorious Reynolds, "Maria, Countess Waldegrave, as Dido," and this picture was bequeathed to the Duke by Frances Countess Waldegrave. One sketch of singular interest is a beautiful drawing of Cosgrave, which contains the portraits of the then Duc de Chartres, (Louis Philippe,) the Duc de Montpensier, the Comte de Beaujolais, and Mme. Adelaide. The Ingres picture is his "Stratonice," and Delacroix's his "Foscari." The portraits of the Duke himself are by Raffet, (1842,) another by Horace Vernet, Bonnat, and Benjamin Constant.

One wonderful book, known all over the world, was the Duke's "Livre d'Heures d'Etienne Chevalier." In this work are the miniatures painted by Jehan Fouquet. This "Livre d'Heures" the Duc d'Aumale is said to have purchased at a cost of 300,000f. Some few of the leaves of this missal are to be seen at the British Museum.

The Long-Wanted Portrait Index.

The utilization of waste, a distinguishing feature of the present in literature as in other things, is largely to be credited to the activities seen in library work. Perhaps it is to the development of these activities that we must look in future to save us from being swamped in ignorance by the accumulations of knowledge. Poole's index and its "A. L. A." successors have given permanent value to a vast body of material that formerly, after a merely ephemeral interest, uselessly cumbered library shelves. And the American Library Association has now undertaken a similar rescue of the portraits dispersed through books and periodicals in aggravatingly ungetatable profuse confusion, which recent methods of illustration are increasing in rapidly multiplying ratio.

The Library Association purposes to publish an index, general in character, (i. e., not universal, but non-selective,) to printed portraits, reproductions of medals, statues, caricatures, &c., coming under its connotation as such. Irrespective of difference in kind or amount of celebrity, any one, from the merest ephemeral criminal up to a United States Senator, is included if his portrait occurs in any given book indexed. To any one acquainted with the demands of library work, in which, while information about Jack the Painter is not needed so frequently as about George Washington, it is, when wanted, wanted quite as badly, and is, besides, much more difficult to find, this must seem the only proper plan. It affords, moreover, a broad basis for a universal index, which, it is to be hoped, will be some day attempted.

The index will be strictly an index, its design being to place material in the hands of the student, not to appraise for him its value. No discussion as to the authenticity of portraits indexed is attempted; all are taken at their face values. Even "counterfeit presentments" of celebrities have in many cases acquired a certain literary status.

Where known, names of painters and engravers of portraits are given, and certain other details necessary for identification, but it is not proposed to go beyond information afforded by the portrait itself for these. If, as may be possible, a supplementary index of the engravers whose work is represented in the main index should be added, a very necessary preliminary to the history of engraving yet to be written will have been taken.

The incidental uses of this publication, besides its main object, are various and important. As many portraits are accompanied by text, it offers a clue to much biographical material, in many cases concerning individuals not to be found in the biographical dictionaries. To the artist and the antiquary it lends aid in details of costume, &c., while to the patriot it gives the opportunity of familiarising himself with the benevolent features of Mr. Dingley and his other protectors. The work was planned and begun some fifteen years ago by Mr. Dunford Samuel of the Ridgway Library, Philadelphia, and will be edited by Mr. William C. Lane of the Boston Athenæum.

Early American Counterfeit Money.

We may never know who was the first counterfeiter. We find pieces of money today, with Roman stamp marks on them, which the early Latin merchants palmed off on the unsophisticated Britons and Gauls even before the time of Caesar. In the papers read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, now just published, there is an interesting contribution with the title "Paper Money and Counterfeiting in the Colony of New Jersey," written by Mr. Francis Bazley Lee.

Mr. Lee by no means intimates that New Jersey was the first of the provinces where the crime of counterfeiting in the colonies began; only it is evident that it was carried on extensively in New Jersey, where the opportunity to manufacture spurious coin or to pass false paper money was easy.

New Jersey was sparsely peopled. As the larger settlements, such as Philadelphia, New York, Perth Amboy, and Burlington, were near, these "gave a market" for the early "shovers of the queer."

This is an indictment directed toward Samuel Browne, a tailor. Browne had a ticket in a lottery, the number 6,015, to which no prize was awarded in the wheel of fortune, but the number 6,014 was the lucky one, entitled the holder to "the sum of Ten Pounds current money of New Jersey." Samuel Browne made his 6,015 into 6,014. What the tailor suffered for this attempt to defraud is not stated.

In 1748 four men were indicted for forging and counterfeiting "sundry pieces of Money Compos'd of Copper and other Base and Mixt Mettals in the Likeness and Similitude of good Silver fforeign coin of the Kingdom of Spain, Commonly Called Spanish Cobbs, &c." In the succeeding years there were many other cases brought into court, and in 1752 a man is held for having in "his possession and keeping one Certain Instrument Called a Mold, wherein to Run, Melt and Cast the likeness of a Certain Coin Called a Spanish piece of Eight."

It is to be regretfully stated that Morris County was the rendezvous of counterfeiters, for Mr. Lee presents the evidence that "a large number of indictments are to be found against residents of his section of the State." Just before the Revolution a man whose calling was that of a cordwainer took a bill which entitled the bearer to "two-ninths of a dollar," and pasted on a specific part a printed scrap of paper, altering the "two ninths to "eight dollars."

There were counterfeiters at work in New Jersey a half century earlier, for The American Weekly Mercury bids its readers to beware of "counterfeiting Jersey bills of the denominations of £3, 12s, 6, 3s, and 8d." Two years later the same newspaper noted the arrest of a man at Amboy for passing 18-penny bills. In the man's trunk many such counterfeits were found, and the fact is announced that the bad paper was made in Dublin. The punishment awarded these particular counterfeiters was that they were "carted through the streets with a rope around their necks and pilloried for an hour, and the papers were affixed to their backs and breasts."

It is with sorrow that we follow Mr. Lee further, who notes the apprehension of an "instructor" on Staten Island, who counterfeited 30s and £3 Jersey bills. He was a dexterous pedagogue, for he did "the whole with his Pen, and so exact that the Difference was not easily discovered."

Counterfeiting seems to have been constant just then, and one way was to print a bill for a large amount, cut off the written signatures for a lower sum, and paste them on the bad bills. New York was by no means lenient when a counterfeiter was caught, and so the Supreme Court of New York, in 1744, hanged one John Stevens of Ash Swamp, in East Jersey, for having uttered spurious bills. One strange thing is mentioned in The Pennsylvania Gazette of 1747, and it was that the counterfeit New Jersey bills were of better quality, and they were "wholly done from Copper Plate," whilst "the true Bills are printed from common types in the Common Printing Press."

Hanging was sometimes resorted to in New Jersey, and in 1748 Henry Yager, who had counterfeited bills, ended his career on the gallows.

Photographing the Nude.

Mr. Gleeson White, who is not alone an artist, but possesses keen literary judgment, has contributed an excellent article entitled "The Nude in Photography," to be found in the May number of The Photographic Times. Mr. Gleeson White avers, as every sensible man would, that those who oppose the nude art have just as much right to their opinions as have other people, but that is no reason why those who howl against the pictured nude should declare that those who admire it are not clean-minded. Such insistence as is shown by those opposed to the nude is, however, too often over-colored with a Comstockian hue. The "I am purer than thou" dogma, people who think for themselves will never admit as a special prerogative.

Mr. Gleeson White, who has a practical acquaintance with the editing of art magazines, tells this of one of his confrères. This friend was the publisher of a monthly devoted to art, and he complained of the action of a Library Committee which had removed his magazine from the general reading table because louts had scrawled offensive remarks on the margins of certain prints. Then that editor appreciated the old truth "that pearls of beauty, as of other kinds, must not be cast indiscriminately before swine."

The art magazine, with pictures of the nude, is not made up as much for the general as for the special reader. The work teaches art, just as a text book furnishes physiological or surgical information to medical students. Exactly whence the protest against the distribution of such books should come is difficult to signalize. Mr. Gleeson White repeats the story of the old lady who found fault with the head of a school because her daughter was receiving instructions in physiology. The blessed old lady remarked: "I don't want our Sairey Anne taught no more about her inside; it ain't no manner of good—besides, it's rude."

We think this expression of Mr. Gleeson White's a happy one, that "the nude is not necessarily the lewd." Indeed, the foolish habit of considering nudity itself improper is responsible for much of the evil "Secrecy is always a stronghold of superstition, and the unknown gains a specious attraction as the unlawful."

What concerns us, however, is the consideration of the nude in photography. Opportunities given the camera are so easy that undoubtedly there has been much which has been photographed which oversteps decency. Now, the true artist who paints the nude uses the power of selection. The perfect figure he is trying to put on canvas is, as often as not, the result of selection. The man with the sensitive film cannot be selective. Of late, both at home and abroad, there have been turned out in quantity photographs of the nude imitative of the antique. We must give those who make these prints full credit for not having gone a hair's breadth beyond the line of propriety. These pictures are useful to artists, but only in a certain measure. More or less, the pictures show the optical exaggerations of the lens—something as impossible to overcome as is the law of gravity. You may, then, almost always see, despite the skill of the photographer, a club foot, or the overlength or the overshortening of an arm or a leg. Mr. Gleeson White, whose eyes is keen, notes this, too, that certain female nudes, as photographed, seemed to show in their figures that the women had for long generations worn stays, and so the model impressed you as "undressed," and that is a fault which mars the entire effect.

Photographs of nude children can certainly not shock anybody's morals, but the generality of such pictures, save for their innocence, have rarely any art merit. Your own cherub by no means fills the eye of the artist, and all infants of six months or more are not well proportioned. For the major part, infants, when photographed, have what we call in Americanese an appearance of being "fixed." The most laughable thing we know of was the photograph of a little Puck of eight months with its hair in curl papers, an intentional charge d'atelier.

Where the photograph of the nude is essentially useful, as Mr. Gleeson White explains it, is for reference, to be used by the architect in the ornamentation of spaces, or for caryatides. At best, photographs to the intelligent artist can be never anything more than reminders.

In illustrative art the photograph has its uses, and excellent effects can be made by the combination of the camera and the brush, as for an initial letter. For instance, a photograph is taken of a figure, nude or not, as the case requires. On the photographic imprint the artist afterward draws a letter in white, introducing ornaments, as a scroll, or anything to suit his fancy, and then the altered picture is rephotographed, and the usual process work follows. Just such a composite initial letter as this is used as an introduction to the article in The Photographic News, with a happy effect.

New American Fiction.

CHARACTERISTIC BOOKS BY W. D. HOWELLS, STEPHEN CRANE, FRANK R. STOCKTON, AND OTHERS—A FEW ENGLISH WORKS.*

To begin at the beginning in noticing these six new volumes of native fiction, we naturally begin with Mr. Howells. We can say fairly that clever and interesting as some of the others are, in their various ways, not one of them, not even Mr. Stockton, quite equals Mr. Howells as a story teller. With his theories of fiction and his opinions of other men's work, we have nothing to do. We care nothing at all for his ideas of realism and naturalism, or for his belief that the showman should not show himself behind his puppets.

As a matter of fact Mr. Howells is a showman who does frequently show himself behind his puppets, though we are bound to believe that this self-revelation is unintentional. In "The Landlord at Lion's Head" we can often see his hands and hear him speaking in his natural voice. Indeed, we are not quite sure that he does not willfully and persistently mislead us in regard to the meaning and effect of his principal puppet, Thomas Jefferson Durgin. But this may be due to our failure to comprehend Mr. Howells's very fine ethical points. In these matters he is like Henry James, but we always feel sure of Mr. James's ethics, even when our obtuseness has prevented a clear understanding of their subtleties. Of Mr. Howells's we are less certain, and fancy he has been caught tripping once or twice.

It is clearly his own idea that Jeff Durgin is the villain of his story, but while he was a "jay" at Harvard, (which is, after all, not so much to his discredit, especially as he always realized his "jayness," and could distinctly discern the impassable barrier in this democracy between jays and men who are not jays,) Durgin is a rather agreeable new aquaintance. He is cruel and mean with Bessie Lynde, but she is equally cruel and mean in her treatment of him; and his brutal action proves that he is not Christianlike, but it does not go so far to prove, as the novelist seems to assume, that Jeff is not a gentleman. The question, "What is a gentleman?" has not been categorically and definitely answered yet, even by Mr. Howells, who so easily disposed of the old conundrum, "Which is the greater novelist, Dickens or Thackeray?"

Jeff is an entertaining and wholesome sort of fellow, and much better company, in a book, than a number of men we know who were at Harvard and not "jays" there. As for Bessie Lynde, she is really fascinating in her coquetry, her neurotic whimsicality, her weakness, her passion and her shame, which is left entirely to the reader's imagination. Moreover, the passages of wit between Jeff and Bessie have the buoyancy and piquancy of high comedy. They remind one of Valentine and Angelica in "Love for Love," Mirabell and Millamant in "The Way of the World." The audacity, freshness, and irresponsibility of the young animal shows in the wit, or through it. Another admirable bit of character study, slight, but true, humorous, and refreshing, is Jombateeste, the Canuck.

The story is told well, and the pen pictures of the White Hills are as admirable in their way as Mr. Howells's descriptions of landscape always are. The sense of reality one derives from the story is strengthened by the minuteness and clearness of Mr. Howells's observations. Here are some examples:

"He questioned whether, after all, the main difference between men and women might not be that women talked their follies and men acted theirs."

"Society is interested in a man's future, not his past, as it is interested in a woman's past, not her future."

"Bessie looked down at it, first one side and then the other, as a woman always does when her dress is spoken of."

"If Westover read aloud, they whispered together from time to time about some matter remote from it, as women always do when there is reading."

In other respects besides his understanding of human nature Mr. Howells is positively Shakespearean; for instance, in his fearless employment of such words and phrases of current slang as commend themselver to him as useful and expressive. "Jay" and "jag," and "caught on" now seem to be regularly incorporated in his

*THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD. A Novel. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE THIRD VIOLET. By Stephen Crane. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A LOYAL TRAITOR. A Story of the War of 1812. By James Barnes. Illustrated by A. J. Keller. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STORY TELLER'S PACK. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LEONORA OF THE YAWMISH. A Novel. By Francis Dana. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SPANISH CASTLES BY THE RHINE. A Triptychal Yarn. By David Skaats Foster. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MIDDLE GREYNESS. By A. J. Dawson. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

BROKEN AWAY. By Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw. London: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

*THE DOMINANT NOTE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

vocabulary. The personages in "The Landlord at Lion's Head," excepting the three already mentioned, are all very true to nature, but we find ourselves caring little for Mrs. Durgin and less for Cynthia, while old Whitwell and consumptive Jackson and their "plantchette" do not long interest us. In the matter of Mrs. Vostrand's separation from her husband, Mr. Howells falls into the conventional manner of comic playwrights. We fancy that, in his more critical moods, he must regret the tawdry quality of this part of his story. But he need have no regrets about the dog Fox, who appears only in the early chapters, but is remembered all through the story, and is as true as possible in all his traits to dog nature.

There is a good dog, too, in Stephen Crane's new story, a large orange and white setter, whose geniality and constancy almost reconcile one to Mr. Crane's manner of telling a story. For Mr. Crane is no longer fighting over again old battles. He has made a study of the common life of people in his own sphere.

A young man who has acquired some sort of reputation as an artist in New York goes home to the farm in Sullivan County for a Summer visit. Upon his refined nature the voices and manners of the folks at home jar as much as they do upon the refined nature of the reader. There is a Summer hotel in the neighborhood, and the artist falls in love with a nice girl who is staying there. He cannot understand her nature or translate her moods. He is dull and uncomfortable in her company. His ignorance of her feelings continues almost to the end, when she promises to marry him. There are married women and girls at the hotel who are deeply interested in the progress of the courtship. There is a writer of fiction who helps his friend, the artist, all he can. There is a small, bad boy who intends to be a full-back at Yale in 1907.

The mother and sisters of the artist are jealous of the nice girl. The dilapidated father is silently sympathetic. In the grimy Bohemia near his New York studio there is a model named Florinda (so she says) who is very sorry when she learns that Hawker is smitten; but she will not kill herself, or even lose her appetite.

In other words, Mr. Crane deliberately tells a story that is no story at all. His object is, seemingly, to paint humanity just as it is. But he stops at the surface. The ungrammatical, elliptical speech; the dialect of everybody; the littleness and dryness of it all are unquestionably true. People do use bad English and express their thoughts badly. Life is, on the whole, prosy and humdrum and ugly. But why dwell on it? If it were not for the dog and one or two touches of nature in which the sympathy of the poet is betrayed, we should not like "The Third Violet" at all.

As it is, we turn with a feeling of relief to Mr. Barnes's breezy and Marryat-like story of the American privateersman who was a French Marquis by right of birth, but a plain citizen of Stonington, Conn., by choice, and who had some splendid adventures on the sea, in England among the French émigrés, and in France, while this country and England were at war, 1812-15. This is all genuine romance, with a wide horizon and many changes of scene, with heroic virtue and cowardly, detestable vice in their time-honored games of see-saw and hide-and-seek.

Doubtless, too, the spirit of these troublous times is denoted accurately in "The Loyal Traitor." It is concerned with the downfall of Napoleon, as well as with the American war, and it is not devoid of humor and sentiment, while its accounts of sea fights and storms and hair-breadth escapes are stirring. Things happen in such books; the life of a good man is often saved by mere coincidence. The authors of them have no time to waste on the delineation of minor traits of character and the analysis of subtle moods. They must ever be up and doing, and their personages are necessarily elemental and understandable to everybody. Mr. Barnes has done his work well.

Mr. Stockton's new volume of short stories betrays no faltering of the imagination, and no lack of workmanship, while his peculiar humor, which is so much like the seriousness of Daniel De Foe and Jacob Abbott, is as delightful as ever. Excepting only his burlesque Christmas story, which is not good stuff, and was written originally for a "comic" weekly, (wherefore it is appropriately devoid of humor,) there is not a story here which does not do justice to his name. To be sure, not one of them is his best; but he might never quite equal his best again, and yet turn out many a good tale. Any one of a half-dozen of these would handsomely set a young story teller up in trade.

In "The Magic Egg," Mr. Stockton tells gravely about a marvelous but unfortunate case of hypnotism. In "The Widow's Cruise" the idea is that a woman can tell larger and better lies than a man when she lends her mind to mendacity, and this idea is old and sound. Studies of the Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay seafarin' man in this and another tale, "Captain Eli's Best Ear" are rich in humor and verisimilitude.

The author of "Leonora of the Yawmish" is a romancer and, we are afraid, a sentimentalist, but he is an American novelist, too, and while there is no novelty in his representation of humanity, he seems to know something of woodcraft, and that goes far. The story begins well. The unintelligible and treacherous Siwash interests the reader, and his desertion of his employer satisfies the idea one conceives of him. But that fall down the mountain is a pretty steep fall, while the valley settlement of the misanthrope and his beautiful and cultivated daughter is a reminder of the archaic philosophical fiction. The story is smooth and polite if not smart and stirring, and doubtless will find a fair share of appreciative readers. Even if one does not quite believe in the Willoughbys and the other persons of the story, he must admit that Mr. Dana seems to know the Puget Sound country well, and that he writes of its mountains and forests with sympathy and picturesque force.

David Skaats Foster, on the other hand, gives no indication of actual knowledge of Germany in his "Spanish Castles by the Rhine," which is rather carelessly written, and hardly up to the mark of the dainty Buckram series, which has included the best stories of Anthony Hope and some other little works, such as Nevinson's cockney sketches, Beers's "Suburban Pastoral," and "Ways of Yale," and Scully's Kafir stories, of positive literary value. Mr. Foster's imaginings seem to have resulted from a trip to Ruritania under Anthony Hope's guidance, and they are not always very well expressed. "Unalike" is a queer and superfluous word, for instance, while "gowned in a robe" is what is vulgarly known as "newspaper English."

Better workmanship would make Mr. Foster's trifling yarns, romantic extravagansas they all are, better reading; but doubtless he knows his market.

Darley, or Crawford, or Crossland, for he assumes at will the last two names, is an Australian tramp or beech-comber, and lives at Warroo Gully, with his black kangaroo dog Satan. Darley, who was once a gentleman, left England years before, having broken his wife's heart, because he was a disreputable rascal. He had two sons, Robert and Will. A relative, James Cummings, a very wealthy and stuck-up personage, living in England, takes charge of Robert, and Will, on condition that their father expatriates himself. Given then to whisky and opium, Darley, or Crawford, lives in the Warroo Gully.

Robert starts superbly, but Will is rather shilly shally, does not know what is to be his vocation. Robert makes his début as a member of Parliament. Unfortunately he has as a friend, a blasé, Rollo Croft, who is in search of a man with "an atmosphere." As an artist, Rollo Croft hungers for "the pale nacrous light." He leads Robert astray, and on one occasion the young member speaks in the House when intoxicated, and is disgraced. His career then comes to an abrupt end, and he takes to drink. To write a romance being the crown of a virtuous life, Will at last finds his sphere, and his "Pantheon" is declared to be the crowning work of fiction of the period. There seems to be a tendency just now to exalt the makers of novels. Trottie Cummings is a pretty character, and she marries Will. The poor old man of the Warroo Gully loses his dog, but finds consolation in his bottle. Mr. Dawson moves his principal character from Australia to England a great number of times.

What are the sure signs of a literary failure? Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw explains it in this way: "Fewer letters from editors wishing to secure serial rights; fewer agreeable notices among the bundles sent by press-cutting agencies." Alfred Moore's "Children of the Century," his last romance, showed a distinct falling off, and poor Alfred knew it, and "failure lay heavy on him and his heart felt cold." There was good reason for it, for the man was off his head. Then Moore became uneasy about his mental condition, and paid Dr. Craven a visit, and at once this distinguished alienist saw that his patient's case was hopeless; worse than that, discovered symptoms of homicidal monomania.

Stuart Rivington's case was different. Apparently he had written himself out for the nonce, so when he read his last manuscript to his wife, who was his best critic, she said at once: "This book won't do." She even declared his style was clouded, his characters misty, but she was a bright, loving wife, and she proposed a rest, or she rather seconded her husband's proposal, and the upshot was that the two broke up their pleasant quarters in Dublin and went to a thatched cottage in the wilds of the Wicklow Mountains. At once the change benefited the "great Irish novelist," for he could now mash a potato with his knife and make a scabbard of his mouth. Pretty soon Stuart arrived at that perfection of writing which consists, as the author of "Broken Away" explains it, in turning out 3,300 words per diem. Moore, who ought to have been shut up in a madhouse, comes somehow or other into the same neighborhood where is Stuart. Moore is possessed with the idea that Stuart has stolen his brains. One day when the greatest of Irish novelists is stretched at length on the turf, Moore, from the hill above, rolls stones down on the author and nearly kills him. But Stuart lives, thanks to his wife and Dr. Craven, and there is a fair chance that his last work, "Coronation," will rival the productions of Hall Caine, Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Meredith, Marie Corelli, and others. That is about the sum total of "Broken Away." The dramatic portion of the story, the attempt to kill Stuart, is very well worked up, and so is the cheerful tenderness of the wife neatly drawn, but the cui bono of the story is quite undiscoverable.

The dominant note in Mrs. Clifford's stories is frankly amorous. Her people have strong emotions and vital interests. Their blood is red, and they do not easily submit to injustice or neglect. The women are the sort who "take the reins into their own hands," and let no stupid conventions stand in the way of asserting their individuality. Her men are better than her women, and she manages, with all their sins, to make them likable. The sketch that gives to the book its real name is rather incomprehensible; but there is a strain of intense reality in some of the others.

"Lady Margrave" in particular comes close home to this complex generation. The man and the woman are both of them the stuff humanity is made of, and if the end is gloomy it is the sort of gloom one need only turn the corner to find. On the whole the book has too much gloom for the comfort of the reader, but in literature, as in pictures, the color of the atmosphere is largely a matter of taste. And if Mrs. Clifford indulges in plenty of darkness she never cheapens it with lurid lights. Her work is not commonplace and it is always readable. She takes life rather simply, but life apparently refuses to turn its cheerful side to her.

The story she calls "John Alwyn," in honor of its most unpleasant hero, is full of good little touches that help one to realize the situation—not an uncommon one in fiction. An elderly maiden has grown gray waiting for the man she idealized in her youth. When he comes she finds him much deteriorated:

"The man she remembered was slim and delicate, with a slightly supercilious air, and refinement in every line of his face. This man looked commonplace and easy-going, and was evidently one of those who thoroughly enjoy the somewhat primitive pleasures—not to be confounded with the simplicities—that appeal least to the intellectual side of human nature. She stood still for a moment covered with a strange shame and despair because of all her past fine feelings. She nearly laughed, it was so absurd; she nearly cried, it was so tragic."

Whatever errors Mrs. Clifford may fall into, she is guiltless of flattering her heroes, and her heroines she flatters still less.

The Free Exhibition of Pictures

WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN ASSEMBLY HALL IN EAST BROADWAY.

The third annual art exhibition under the auspices of the Educational Alliance is now on view at the Assembly Hall of the Institute, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The collection, consisting of ninety-one pictures, is an excellent one, having been selected with fine judgment by the Committee of Artists, Messrs. Carroll Beckwith, J. Wells Champney, Francis C. Jones, Dora Wheeler Keith, J. G. Brown, Joe Evans, I. A. Josephi, and H. Siddons Mowbray.

In a large room hang the pictures, bearing the names of Mandrazo, Rosa Bonheur, Daubigny, Greuze, Henner, Kaulbach, Detaille, Caracci, Fromentin, Boucher, De-Neuville, Delacroix, Teniers, Millet, Van Dyke, Gérôme, Deschamps, Jules Breton, Anton Mauve, and many others. As may be seen, the best works of the present and past masters are to be seen. This notable exhibition on the East side was opened on May 1, and will close on the 22d of this month. Last year a collection was shown in the same hall, and the number of visitors by actual count was 90,089. The present exhibition will exceed this as to visitors, for already the number is in excess of that of 1896, and the probability is that these pictures will be seen by fully 112,000 persons.

When the writer of this was present, the time being between 4 and 5 P. M., the room was crowded with children, the hour being the one when pupils at the public schools had been dismissed. The little boys and girls seemed to be delighted with what they saw. Here was a bright-looking lad in ecstasy over a picture of Vittorio Corcos, the No. 1 of the catalogue. Not only did he seem to try to understand what the picture meant, but he wished to get the name of it. In his hand he had a red book, and on the fly leaf of his volume he was trying to write with a stubby pencil the name of the artist and the subject, but "Reverie" bothered him. An obliging old gentleman, a visitor, looking over the lad's shoulder, spelled out the word for him, translating "reverie" into ordinary English.

"But he didn't dream it, did he, Sir?" asked the lad.

"He may have thought it all over, however, before he painted it," was the old gentleman's answer. "Don't you ever dream?"

"You bet," was the terse reply. "And I wish I could just go to bed and dream a picture like that."

"But what is your book? It is well enough to write down what you cannot remember, only you see books are made to read, and it is not nice to scribble in them," said the old gentleman. The book was looked at. It was a cheap edition of "Oliver Twist." "That's too good a book for you to deface," said the aged mentor; "take this to write on." And the boy was given some pages out of a notebook.

Tastes, of course, are various, but it seems that Rosa Bonheur's "The Lord of the Herd," loaned by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, is a centre of attraction. Next in popular favor is Jochmus's "Drawing Lesson," but a small picture, Kaulbach's "The Guardian Angel," is the delight of the visitors. The largest attendance in any single day was a little less than 10,000, and that on the Saturday night after the opening.

The order and the good behavior of the visitors is marked. There is no haste on their part. If a particular picture pleases a man, he will look at it for at least a quarter of an hour, then move slowly away, and then return once more to the work which first attracted him.

A portrait of Baron Hirsch is always carefully scrutinized by visitors, for he was the man who did so much to educate this particular quarter of New York. Sometimes in the groups of sightseers there may be some one who has a better acquaintance with art or knowledge of subjects than the ordinary sightseers. At once his superior knowledge is in demand, and he delivers himself oracularly to his many curious questioners.

Here is one of the surest methods of instruction, and with the happiest of effects, for it is combined with real pleasure. This most successful exhibition is under the auspices of the Committee of Exhibition, composed of the Hon. Isidor Straus, ex officio; Morris W. Benjamin, Sidney Blumenthal, Philip J. Goodhart, Lee Kohns, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Benjamin Tuska, Chairman, and Felix M. Warburg. Mrs. Edward S. Mead, and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, with Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaar of the Committee for Public Association, have given their valuable services in caring for this most excellent work.

The London Ex Libris Society.

The sixth annual meeting of the English Ex Libris Society is to be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, on June 10 and 11 next, under the Presidency of Sir Arthur Vicars. There will be an ex-

SUMMER READING

Selected and Classified Lists of the Best New Books, with descriptive reviews, will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

OF

Saturday, June 5

From nearly 2,000 Books sent to THE TIMES for review, a critical selection has been made of about 200—ten per cent. of the whole. This will be

A DOUBLE NUMBER

—sixteen pages instead of eight—devoted largely to novels by famous hands, novels by the newer writers, historical novels, books of travel, outdoor life books, popular science books, histories and biographies, poetry and essays.

The catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been drawn upon for a comprehensive list, representing ALL THAT IS BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Previous special numbers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART were soon absorbed; they went out of print, and the demand for them could not be met. Readers should promptly make sure of a copy of the June 5 number. It will be useful for reference purposes all through the Summer.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

hibition of dated book plates of all periods and countries, including those of living artists with the undated book plates, books, engravings, and manuscripts relating to book plates; heraldry, and genealogy. A catalogue of the exhibition will be published. Contributions to this exhibition are to be sent to London not later than May 31. They should be addressed to Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Hon. Sec. Ex Libris Society, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, London, S. W. All articles are to be returned at the expense of the society.

Armenia.

LETTERS WRITTEN FROM THAT UNHAPPY COUNTRY EARLY LAST YEAR.*

In the Spring of last year Mr. J. Rendel Harris, accompanied by his wife, visited Armenia, not the outskirts of the country, but traveled into the interior of it. The volume under notice, which has the commendation of Mr. Gladstone, is made up of letters addressed to friends in England. The book commends itself to readers, especially by its mildness of expression and its naturalness. There are no attempts at literary effect. There are no exaggerations indulged in. Mr. Harris writes in his preface: "It must not be assumed that we have told more than a fraction of the misery which we have seen, or reported more than a very small fraction of the horrors of which we have heard."

There were skeptics evidently in England who believed that "atrocities" might have been manufactured, and they intimated as much to Mr. Rendel Harris. His reply to such was: "Do they want me to bring home a collection of people with slashed heads and faces and minus hands and ears? Or to dig up the burnt bones from the caves and trenches into which they have been thrown by the sackful? It can be done, I suppose, but I fail to see how it would add to the evidence of credible witnesses, including ourselves. The fact is that not one-half of the horrors of last Winter has been told in Europe."

Arriving at Constantinople March 28, 1896, Mr. Harris at once calls on the British Embassy. Mrs. Rendel Harris finds many sympathetic friends and listens to the drift of the conversation, and some one says "that all the massacres have certainly been ordered from the Palace, and yet he (the Sultan) will at times express the most humane sympathies." She learns, too, that the English Embassy is in bad favor, and that "any Turk of consequence who ventures to come there is at once a marked man." There is no reason, however, to suppose that the Sultan ever ordered the Armenian massacres.

The mission of Mr. and Mrs. Rendel Harris being to distribute clothing among the Armenians, and to help and build up by small advances the ruined industries of the country, the two at once proceed on their arduous duties. They visit Smyrna, Alexandretta, Aintab, Ourfa, Edessa, Gamoush, Severek, Mardin, Diabekir, Harpoot, Malatia, Khangal, Arabkir, Marsovan, and many other places. They see churches which have been burned, and have positive evidence of the horrible massacres of the year before. At Aintab the following was told to Mr. and Mrs. Rendel Harris by a Dr. F——, who visited the Governor of Aintab a day after the massacre of the Armenians, which event occurred Nov. 16, 1895:

He went to the Governor's house, where he sat, surrounded by his satellites, and when Dr. F—— came in they were very polite, and said: "Ah! How terrible this is! Our town is all broken to pieces, but what can we do? God wills it." At the very moment of these lamentations, the best rugs and other furniture of the looted houses were being safely conveyed to their own houses, where they were afterward seen and recognized. One of the cruel ways of outraging Christian feeling, as well as the maltreating bodies of the sufferers here and elsewhere, was to slash them twice across the breast, in the form of the cross, and say: "Where is your Christ now? Where is your Jesus? Why does he not save you?" After the massacre, the Turks got a panic that the English were going to come and punish them, and many went to the Armenians they knew and said: "You know we did not let you be killed. Now you must shelter us." This change of feeling passed again, when it was found that no English came, and then, several times they led a donkey, with a mangy dog tied on his back, around the town, with cries of, "Make way for Queen Victoria!"

The two English missionaries preach at Aintab, and during one day address 11,000 people.

Yesterday my wife and myself preached to audiences of about 11,000 people, and this alone is sufficient to make the day one of the most memorable in our lives. The way it came about is something like this—it is the result of three operating factors: First, the solidifying influence of an awful persecution—the same causes which brought in the early Christian Church the Orthodox and the so-called heretic before the same tribunal, and often resulted in the canonization of the heretic along with the orthodox, (as in the case of Perpetua and Felicitas, and other well-known martyrs)—has been at work here and the Christians here have been wonderfully drawn together by the trials through which they have had to pass. As one of the pastors said to me to-day: "We were like pieces of cold iron, but this persecution has welded us together."

As to the Kurds, that race of nomads who have been the principal instruments in the hands of Turkish power, these people are thus described:

I was surprised to find how far the Kurds extended westward. Our ride from Biredjik to Ourfa took us two days, partly over hilly, rolling country, covered with flocks of sheep and goats, and partly through splendid plains, covered with waving corn, but everywhere that I could see the Kurd was in possession; he was not only the nomad visiting the Spring pastures, but he was the agriculturist. We spent the night at Seroud, (the ancient Serug, a place in which I was much interested as being the home of one of the most famous fathers of the Syrian Church, Jacob of Serug.) The city is now a mere collection of Kurdish huts and built of mud, and having the appearance of bee hives. * * * As I said, it surprised me to see the way the Kurd was holding the country. The nomadic Kurd was encamped in tents, with reed walls and canvas roofs, by the side of the agriculturist, who was tilling the rich plain. I reckon him to be about as unvarnished a savage as one could wish to see. Their wild dogs flew at us, and would cheerfully have torn us to pieces, and the men are not much better.

The horrible cruelties at Edessa are presented as follows:

The gendarmes advised the poor Armenians to take refuge in the church (at Edessa) because they said they were going to protect it. But instead the fiercest attack was made on the church. They set it on fire, and men, women, and children, first embracing each other, were burned to death. Many ladies and girls were dragged half naked to the mosque, from which they were taken to different Moslem houses, according to the choice of their captors. After that, under threats of a third massacre, from 500 to 600 weak Christians accepted Islam. Without reckoning the wounded, or those who have lost a limb or been paralyzed through fear, the number of slain is approximately as follows: 2,350 men, 820 women, and 1,290 children. But it is thought that when the names are all collected the number will rise to 5,000.

At Harpoot, Mr. and Mrs. Rendell Harris have the story of the massacre direct from the European missionaries.

The tale our missionary friends tell of the time of the tragedy here (Harpoot) was most thrilling. There were altogether, with over a hundred of their people afterward 400 gathered around them, driven by the fire and whistling of bullets from one place to another. They had with them two aged and paralyzed missionaries who had to be carried—a Mr. Wheeler and Mrs. Allen—and they all found a temporary shelter on the top of the roof of the girls' schoolroom, since burned, which, having a little parapet around, was some protection from the observation of the soldiers on the opposite hills. Here they expected and prepared to die together. After a while, finding the entrance to the boys' schoolroom, which was on higher ground, accessible, they planned a united retreat thither. In doing so they were deliberately fired at by a Turk, who had found his way to the roof on which they were, as well as became again the targets for a brief space of the soldiers' bullets.

The conduct of the English and American women who were missionaries under these terrible circumstances shows what true courage is.

I asked our friends what their feelings were under these terrible circumstances, and I will give you some of their replies as nearly verbatim as possible. One said: "I had always feared death till then, but at that moment all fear was taken from me and death seemed nothing." Another said:

"I believe my husband was almost disappointed we did not go, it would have been so lovely to have been taken out of all the confusion and trouble here by a brief pang and all together." She also told me she had unloosed her dress in front, that a sword should meet with no hindrance in its thrust, and so she should go the quicker. A third said: "My thought was a query whether a bullet going through me would have force to wound Mr. Wheeler or not." (the helpless friend whom he was assisting to carry); and Dr. Barnum said: "I assure Mrs. H. there was not a woman screamed on our whole ground, and our ladies were as calm and collected as they are now."

From the careful reading of these letters speculation naturally arises as to what may be the future of these Armenians. When the inevitable comes, which means that sooner or later the Turk will have no longer a foothold in Europe and must return to his original source of departure, which is Asia Minor, what is then to become of the Armenian? Numerically insignificant, he is not a match for the Turk. The Armenian question is one as far distant as ever from settlement.

*LETTERS FROM THE SCENES OF THE RECENT MASSACRES IN ARMENIA. By J. Rendel Harris and Mrs. Helen B. Harris. New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company.

On Wheels in Spain.*

A book seems to be the inevitable outcome of every town possessing the smallest elements of the unusual—and of a good many which do not. By and by a long-suffering public will surely arise in its wrath and will positively forbid the publication of any books of travel, save from polar explorers. These must still be allowed the sweet vision of authorship to cheer their arctic solitudes and sufferings. For the rest, cannot an international agreement effect confiscation of notebooks at every Custom House?

So we muse as we open the "Sketches Awheel," but ere closing it we must needs admit that there is room for just this one more record of travel. Its garb is perfect; type, paper, and illustrations altogether satisfactory, and—wonder of wonders—it is equipped with a map of Spain large, clear, and full, with the route of these two adventurous bicyclists so plainly portrayed that any wayfaring man desiring to follow their wheels, "though a fool, need not err therein." The dangers and difficulties of the journey are so graphically described that the few stay-at-homes in "a century on wheels" cannot but be comforted, reflecting upon this new illustration of the old saying, "We can best appreciate the misery of mankind by seeing what it calls its pleasures."

The merits and demerits of inns, the beauties of scenery, the emotions aroused in the breasts of mules and teamsters by travelers on wheels, are all so clearly set forth that as a guide book for bicyclists in Spain the volume is destined to become a classic. Why our old friend, the oft-punctured tire, should, in this book, follow the spelling of our older friends, Tyre and Sidon, we cannot conceive. But so it is; and our travelers' "tyres" collapse just as often and as vexatiously as plain, common tires. A bicyclist does not need to be told that "it is always the unexpected that happens."

Aside from the manner of travel, the book has an interest and charm of its own. It is the work of cultured and appreciative minds, who show us Spain from their own original point of view. If the bicycle insists upon occupying the foreground of every picture, why, that is the bicycler's way, and we must be patient with it, until it shall have become more accustomed to its own wonderful existence.

These plucky riders of the wheel are as accomplished as they are plucky, and they give fascinating descriptions of all they saw in Spain, and of their little dip into Morocco. Like the author of "The Land of the Castanets," they pay their tribute to the much-misunderstood Spaniard: "If he [the traveler] pursues his researches beyond the lines drawn by couriers, tourist bureaus, and hotel attendants, he will meet everywhere, both among the educated and the poorer classes in fin de siècle Spain, the hidalgo spirit of the days of Caldron. Sharper contrasts exist in its nature, art, and people than in many lands, but it is just these contrasts and the peculiarities of custom, the cosas de España, that render the Iberian Peninsula so attractive, and inspire those who have been there with a longing to cross its boundaries again."

*SKECHES AWHEEL IN MODERN IBERIA. By Fanny Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman, authors of "Algerian Memories." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Regular Army.

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS, EDITED BY GEN. RODENBOUGH.*

Some six years ago the military service institution at Governors Island, New York Harbor, addressed a circular, through its Publication Committee, asking the co-operation of officers so that a series of historical sketches of the regiments, Staff Corps and Staff Departments of the United States Army might be procurable. The proviso was that each sketch should contain a brief account of the origin and circumstances attending the establishment of the organization, with the dates of important changes and events, and with "list of battles, names of commanding officers, together with particular mention of brilliant actions, distinguished individuals, and especially of publications where such records may be found more fully detailed."

A copy of a circular embodying the above requests having been addressed to each chief of staff and regimental commander by Col. H. L. Abbot, Brevet Brigadier General, responses were at once forthcoming, and the papers received were carefully edited for serial publication in the journal of the Military Service Institution. The present handsome volume is the resultant.

The work itself has the approval of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who writes that "its form gives it a unique character of special value as a work of reference. It represents the completion of a series of historical sketches which have appeared from time to time during the last few years * * * and comprises an amount of gratuitous labor by contributors and of public spirit on the part of the publishers that merits public acknowledgment."

Fifty officers in service, including the commander in chief, are the writers of this work, and their exceeding accuracy may be vouched for. Without being in the least a work giving but scant military details, you may find in its pages the brilliant actions of the various regiments.

Capt. Charles King opens the subject of our soldiers with a capital article entitled "Esprit du Corps." We have done but little in the United States service to preserve regimental tradition. We do not make any particular old flag a fetich. When the regimental color is worn out and faded and torn and tattered, hangs in fragments from the staff, we do not preserve it. "We, when ours become downright shabby, get a new set, after six months' correspondence, and the Lord knows how many indorsements; but what becomes or the old ones—who can say?" We have retained but few of the regimental catch-words which, in use in England, are religiously preserved. Things change, as do uniforms—no American regiment ever could retain the Continental pigtail, or the semblance of it—a sham one, as is in use to-day by some of the Queen's soldiers. Esprit du corps is all well enough, but the dress uniform of the past is ridiculous in our eyes. Though the First Guard Fusiliers of his Majesty the Emperor of Prussia still wear a queer, uncomfortable mitre hat, just as Frederick the Great conceived it, and do the "utterly absurd goose-step," as in 1750, "regimental tradition," if carried out in this way, is silly.

Gen. J. B. Fry has written about the Adjutant General's Department, Major J. P. Sanger of the Inspector General's Department, Col. J. W. Clous of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Capt. O. F. Long of the Quartermaster's Department, Gen. J. W. Barringer on the Subsistence Department, and Major Charles Smart on the Medical Department. The Pay Department is described by Col. A. B. Carey, Gen. H. L. Abbot takes the Corps of Engineers, Major C. E. Dutton the Ordnance Department, and Capt. William A. Glassford the Signal Corps.

As may be seen, the most distinguished of our officers discuss the topics they are thoroughly familiar with. Now follows the Line giving the history of every cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiment, from its organization up to to-day. Suppose we take the First Regiment of Infantry. It was first organized June 3, 1784. Josiah Harmar was the first Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and its first work was an expedition against the Miami Indians in Ohio in October, 1790. About the last duty of the First was again directed toward the Indians in South Dakota, some six years ago. The part taken by this regiment, as of every other one in the army, is presented clearly and concisely, and all its actions of éclat during the Rebellion. At the conclusion, in the appendix is given a table of losses sustained by each of the regular regiments from 1861 to 1865.

Major Gen. Miles writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that the volume deserves a place in every public library, and is worthy of preservation by all collectors of military works." The book is a handsome one, with clear print, and embellished with numerous excellent portraits.

*THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. Historical Sketches of Staff and Line, with portraits of Generals in Chief. Edited by T. F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army, and William L. Haskin, Major First Artillery. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

A Place for Wheels at Libraries.

The Lenox Library seems to have solved the problem of a happy combination of instruction and pleasure. In the main hallway, to the left of the entrance, a bicycle rack has recently been placed, and it is now a common sight to see half a dozen bicycles resting there, while the possessors of them are in the reading room, investigating some subject of historical or literary interest, or perhaps searching through genealogies and town histories for information of almost forgotten ancestors. Accord-

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Svengali's Diary

ing to the librarians, more than half of the bicycles seen in the rack belong to women. Enthusiastic wheelmen and wheelwomen should give the Lenox Library a vote of thanks for its recognition of their interests. So far as is known, this is the first library in the city to provide bicycle accommodations for its readers, but it is an excellent idea, and, although only in force two weeks, has become very popular.

Hudson's Possible Grave.

A ROMANTIC STORY FROM MICHIGAN THAT COMES DOWN THROUGH INDIAN TRADITION.

Several weeks ago there appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette an account of the discovery of an old fort in the pine forests of Michigan having upon its ruins what was called "proof positive, in the shape of giant hemlocks more than two centuries and a half old, that the fort had been built and destroyed years before La Salle, the first white man known to have set foot upon Michigan soil, penetrated to that region." Since the article was written interesting particulars of the discovery have reached England, and it is said to be now likely that some of the geographical section of the British Association, which this year holds its meetings in Toronto, Ontario, will visit the site of the fort and make a careful examination. The Gazette man recently said:

The remains of the fort are some eight miles from Lake City, which is situated almost exactly midway between Lakes Huron and Michigan, on a line drawn from Oscoda, famous for its pine timber, and Manistee, on the shores of Lake Michigan. A few miles away is Lake Houghton, on whose shores the mighty Ottawa tribe of red Indians had their headquarters. For scores of miles in every direction stretch the pine woods which for years past have supplied the greater part of America with timber. In the immediate neighborhood of Lake City the forest is well-nigh impenetrable, and Dr. Erwin, under whose charge the researches have been carried on, had to penetrate through a labyrinth of cedar underbrush and fallen trees before he came to the banks of the Mosquito Creek. In the angle of land formed by the junction of the Mosquito Creek and Clam River, Dr. Erwin and his party, having followed the directions of an old hunter, named "Big Hunger," came upon the ruins.

These consisted of a circle of breastworks embracing close upon half an acre, the mounds formed of the earth excavated to make a moat, which had evidently been flooded from Mosquito Creek. In the centre of the ground inclosed by these breastworks under the leaves and decay of centuries was found a bed of charcoal and ashes, giving the appearance of being the remains of a blockhouse or wooden fort, burned probably in the storming of the breastworks. Excavations brought to light two skeletons, and, what are more likely to prove valuable for the clearing up of the mystery of the fort, a number of scraps of iron, to all appearances parts of helmets, and one broken cutlass. These fragments have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to be examined by experts.

It was a legend heard from the local Indians that led Dr. Erwin to hit upon the possibility of this old fort being the grave of Henry Hudson. In ancient days the dark forests of the upper peninsula of Michigan, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, were peopled by the Ottawas, a tribe that produced the greatest of all war chiefs, Pontiac. Across Lake Huron, now the Province of Ontario, were the hunting grounds of the Hurons, a warlike and numerous tribe, famous for all time as the especial foe of the Iroquois. Civilization has swallowed Iroquois and Huron, but still in the vast forests of Michigan are to be found small encampments of the Ottawas living much as their forefathers did, gorging all Summer and starving all Winter. The many streams that thirl the woods are rich in fish, the small lakes are the paradise of the water fowl, and bears in great numbers pick the berries from the tangled briar, and deer eat the fresh tops of burgeoning branches. An Indian can live in these wilds in all his aboriginal solitude, for the land, once cleared of its heavy timber, is to all intents and purposes worthless, and is allowed to relapse into a forest, ten small trees taking the place of the one great one sent down the river for lumber. In the neighborhood of Lake City lies John Chingwash, an old Ottawa Indian, and his account of a legend of his tribe led those that are investigating the history of the fort to connect it with the fate of Henry Hudson. The Indian's tale is this:

"Many years ago the Ottawa Nation, whose village was upon the shores of Houghton Lake, a beautiful sheet of water midway between Lakes Huron and Michigan, owned the whole of the peninsula as their hunting ground. Their hereditary enemy was the Huron tribe, and wars and raids were of frequent occurrence between the two. One day a band of the Ottawas' braves brought in a party of white men, the first palefaces the Ottawas had ever even heard of. The braves had come upon the white men to the north of Lake Superior and easily captured them. When the palefaces reached Houghton Lake the Indians, full of curiosity, treated them as guests, only taking care that the strange people did not make away. They quickly learned to love the leader of the whites, whom they called 'Stargazer,' from his method of guiding his men through the trackless forest by the stars instead of adopting the methods of the Indians, who placed all dependence upon woodcraft. 'Stargazer' soon became an authority in the tribe, and was looked upon as a patriarch and chief, so that his counsel was taken on every point affecting the well-being of the Ottawas.

"After he and his men had been with the tribe for a long time word came one day that the Hurons were advancing in canoes along the southern streams. Runners were sent in every direction to call the braves together to repel the invasion, and a council of war was held. 'Stargazer' for a long time had been imploring the Ottawas to allow him and his men to continue their journey to the south, but the red men would never consent to let him go. However, with such a grave danger confronting them, the chief promised 'Stargazer' that if he would use all his abilities and ingenuity in assisting the Ottawas in the forthcoming struggle, after the raid had been repelled he and his men would be furnished with guides in the South. 'Stargazer' consented to the arrangement, and placing himself at the head of a small band of warriors, hastened to Clam River and threw up the fortification that has only now come to the knowledge of the antiquarians of Michigan, while the main fighting force of the Ottawas, under the leadership of the war chief of the tribe, attempted a flank movement with the object of coming upon the rear of the Hurons when the Indians from the South were engaged in storming the fort. As it turned out, the Hurons came against the fort in irresistible numbers, and after a fierce struggle, swarmed over the breastworks and put every one of the defenders, white and red, to death. Then they faced about and charged upon the main body of the Ottawas, and, putting them to rout, drove the tribe from the peninsula and took possession of the country. Here the Hurons remained until the Pottawatomies from the Southwest conquered the land, and in 1700 the Ottawas were again in possession, and continued to hold their ancient hunting ground until dispossessed by the white man." This is Indian John's story, many points of which are confirmed by history.

As has been said, the British Association meets, for the second time in its history, abroad, this time in Toronto, Canada, and if the report upon the cutlass and scraps of iron found in the fort and forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is favorable to the theory that "Stargazer" might possibly be Henry Hudson, some of the geographical experts, to whom the name of the great Cockney discoverer is sacred, will journey to Lake City and attempt further finds. If Henry Hudson reached land after being sent adrift among the ice-floes of Hudson's Bay, he would in all probability follow the largest river flowing into the bay from the south. This is the Missinaibi, a splendid stream, whose course would lead Hudson and his men in an almost straight line to the Straits of Mackinac, which is the northern boundary of the peninsula of Michigan. Once admit the possibility of Henry Hudson guiding his small boat the few days' sail to the shore, and Indian John's story may be termed the height of the rational.

A selection of books from the library of the late Sir A. Harris, and a large collection of manuscript plays, prompt copies, managers' copies of pieces produced under the management of Sir A. Harris and otherwise, were offered for sale about two weeks ago in London. The miscellaneous books fetched small prices, the highest sum, £8 10s., being paid for P. Larousse's "Grand Dictionaire Universel de XIXe. Siècle," sixteen volumes, half bound, 1863-73. Then there were submitted in one lot four parcels containing several hundred manuscript dramas, farces, burlesques, pantomimes, interludes, and operas, in quarto and octavo, several of which had been produced under the management of the deceased. Bidding began at 1s., and rose to 17s., for which the parcels were knocked down. Seven other parcels containing many hundred printed dramas, operas, burlesques, pantomimes, French plays, and farces, in quarto and octavo, were put up and disposed of for 26s. A copy of the Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman by Dickens, a first edition, illustrated by George Cruikshank, brought £6.

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CABOT'S IN PLAIN AIR.

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The story is way off from common lines, and is really marked with some welcome features of originality. * * * It is a very strong one in parts, and is much above the average as a whole.—Buffalo Commercial.

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A Book About Wild Flowers.*

We have come to the time "so saverous" when "hard is his heart that loveth naught," and the change from holiday books to Summer literature has been so insidiously made that we have noticed it even less than we have noticed the quiver of the trees about to bud. But the Summer books are as prompt and certain as the Summer leaves, and it is a wholesome sign of the times that so many of them are the kind to take and keep the reader out of doors.

The author of "Recreations in Botany" must have been tolerably sure of a welcome for any new book she might put forth, and in the present volume she gives no reason for disappointment. The prevailing motive is the same as in her early work. She essays to spread the knowledge of common flowers among people who have neither time nor inclination for the technical study of botany. Her grouping is, so far as we know, original, and is certainly very ingenious. She has arranged the common wild flowers according to their habitat. The flowers of the field form one group, those of marshes and wet meadows another, those of rocky woods another, and those of "deep, cool, moist woods," (a most alluring classification!) yet another. In this way an ignoramus who has found in a cranberry bog a white flower with hairy leaves, or by a dusty roadside a plebeian plant with purple spikes, or has seen from the windows of a New Jersey train fields crimson with blossoms, will have little trouble in identifying the round-leaved sundew, the blueweed, or the gerardia. The baggage of botanical nomenclature is not in the least unwieldy, and in addition to the Latin name and technical description some anecdote or bit of personal observation is almost invariably added. For boys and girls who are to spend their vacation in the country this sort of book is practically invaluable. It persuades to observation, rewards effort, and adds delight to every walk that is taken. Those who do not "make company" of it, but admit it to daily intimacy, stand a fair chance of going home much wiser as well as much healthier than they came. The illustrations, by Mr. Lander, admirably fulfill their purpose, although they lack the pleasant decorative effect of the illustrations to "Recreations in Botany."

*FLOWERS OF FIELD, HILL AND SWAMP. By Caroline A. Creevey. Author of "Recreations in Botany." Illustrated by Rockwell Lander. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of Anti-Pedobaptism. By Albert Henry Newman. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

The Life of Laura Keene. By John Creahan. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Rodgers Publishing Company.

Philip and Alexander of Macedon. By David G. Hogarth. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791. Edited by Reuben Goldthwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers' Company. Vol. V.

Memories of Baron Lejeune. Translated and edited from the original French by Mrs. Arthur Bell (N. D'Anvers.) With an introduction by Major Gen. Maurice. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $8.

History of the Christian Church. By John Fletcher Hurst. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. Vol. I. $5.

Pictures of Russian History and Russian Literature. By Prince Serge Wolkousky. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

The Literary Year Book, 1897. Edited by F. G. Afiato. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Character Studies. By Frederick Saunders. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper, 50 cents.

The Beginnings of Art. By Ernst Grosse. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Martha Washington. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Vol. III. and IV. Quarto. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, 60 cents per volume.

The Up-to-Date Cyclopedia. 12mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. $1.50.

A Short History of Mediæval Europe. By Oliver J. Thatcher. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Life of Abby Hopper Gibbons. Edited by her daughter, Sarah Hopper Emerson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

In Joyful Russia. By John A. Logan, Jr. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Navaho Legends, Collected and Translated. By Washington Matthews. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Napoleon's Military Career. By Montgomery B. Gibbs. Quarto. New York: The Werner Company.

Le Morte D'Arthur. By Sir Thomas Malory. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

A History of American Literature During Colonial Time. By Moses Coit Tyler. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vols. I. and II. $5.

The Phantom 'Rickshaw, and Other Stories. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Literary History of the American Revolution. By Moses Coit Tyler. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. I. $3.

The New York Red Book. An Illustrated Legislative Manual. By Edgar L. Murlin. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon.

Religion of the Ancient Egyptians. By Alfred Wiedemann. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Woman's Part in a Revolution. By Mrs. John Hays Hammond. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

POETRY.

A Vintage of Verse. By Clarence Urmy. 12mo. San Francisco: William Doxey.

The Builders, and Other Poems. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Fugitive Lines. By Henry Jerome Stockard. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

James Clarence Mangan. His Selected Poems, with a Study by the Editor, Louise Imogen Guiney. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Francesca di Rimini. By Silvio Pellico. 8vo. Cambridge: Charles W. Sever.

FICTION.

The Massarenes. By Ouida. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Zuleka. By Clinton Ross. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

In the Tide Way. By Flora Annie Steel. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins. By Belle C. Greene. 12mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 25 cents.

The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Lads' Love. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Tracked by a Tattoo. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

A Microscopic Hypnotist. By Frances Wilkins. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Was It He? By Sarah Bridges Stebbins. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

The Jessamy Bride. By F. Frank Moore. 12mo. New York: H. S. Stone & Co.

The Wisdom of Fools. By Margaret Deland. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Flames. By Robert Hichens. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Two Women. By Sigmund B. Alexander. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 25 cents.

A Singer's Heart. By Anna Farquhar. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Mutual Many. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Miss Archer-Archer. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"Lady" Vere and Other Narratives. By Louis M. Elshemus. 16mo. New York: Eastman Lewis. $1.25.

Lovice. By Mrs. Hungerford. (The Duchess.) 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Missionary Sheriff. By Octave Thanet. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Doctor Luttrell's First Patient. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Beyond the City Gates. By Augusta Campbell Watson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Bravest of Them All. By J. Selwin Tait. 12mo. New York: The Eskdail Press. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Echoes. By Josephine Curtis Woodbury. Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Some Masters of Lithography. By Atherton Curtis. 4to. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $12.

The Book of the Dairy. Translated from the German of W. Fleischmann. By C. M. Aikman. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $4.

Siam on the Meinam. From the Gulf to Ayuthia. By Maxwell Somerville. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

The Chief End of Man. By George S. Merriam. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Vigiliæ. By M. Elizabeth Crouse. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Agriculture in Some of Its Relations with Chemistry. By F. H. Storer. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Three volumes. $5.

Christian Worship. Ten Lectures Delivered in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in the Autumn of 1890, by Cuthbert Hall and others. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Svengali's Diary

A Free Library's Growth.

The report of the Aguilar Free Library Society for 1896 shows wonderful progress. The society's main East Broadway library is now supplemented by three other branch libraries—at 616 Fifth Street, at 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, and at 178 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. This last library was opened for business about a year ago. The total number of volumes circulated during the year ended Oct. 1, 1896, was 339,429 volumes, an increase of 21,467 over that of the previous year. From the main East Broadway library alone 168,416 volumes were distributed.

To meet the increasing demand, 5,193 vol-

umes were added last year. During the ten years the Aguilar Library Society has circulated not less than 1,855,826 volumes, which, as Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, the Chairman of the Library Committee, puts it, "shows the history of steady growth in the interests of one of the most beneficial of humanizing agencies." Taking the total of books in the four libraries as 36,264, and deducting from this books of reference and others which are not circulated, it seems that there was no book which had not been taken out at least ten times during the year.

There is nothing the least sectarian in the management of this library, for people of all races and creeds take advantage of the books. Attached to the library in East Broadway there is a reading room, which was visited last year by nearly 300,000 persons. The character of the books most in demand is remarkable, and Dr. Leipsiger presents the following list as being among the most popular at the East Broadway Library: Spencer's "First Principles," Dole's "American Citizen," Martin's "Human Body," Irving's "Sketch Book," Longfellow's Poems, Tennyson's Poems, Fiske's "Civil Government," "American History Stories," Shakespeare's Plays, Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," Scott's "Ivanhoe," Bryce's "American Commonwealth," Taine's "English Literature," Thomas's "History of United States," Eggleston's "First Book on American History."

Books and Authors.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM THE OLD WORLD AND NEW.

Some one has said that no one lived who had been able to solve the Schleswig-Holstein question, because, even providing his mastery of it, the poor creature at once succumbed from brain fever and exhaustion. In The Nineteenth Century Prof. Max Müller takes the Schleswig-Holstein bull by the horns and supposably slings it as did Hercules. You begin with a Count Christian, who lived in 1460, and you get down to the time when Bismarck gobbled it. If you are still hazy as to what happened during three or four centuries, you are quite assured as to the last fact.

The Chap Book very properly comments and sharply on such narrow faultfinding as is expressed in The Freeman and the Christian Commonwealth relative to Nansen's "Farthest North." The distasteful quotation reads: "In all the hundreds of pages of 'Farthest North' God is shut out! Dr. Nansen is full of admiration of nature, and some of his descriptions of the scenery of the polar realm are majestic in their diction and poetic in their style. Only once is God alluded to. That is something, of course, better than absolute atheism, but no Christian can read the book without a consciousness that the writer seems to be utterly regardless of a Creator as well as of a creation. Indeed, there are evidences that he does not really believe in a personal deity, or in any spiritual immortality, for he calls eternity the great Nirvana! This is just how a Theosophist or a Buddhist would write." Evidently religion, or faith in God, is to be expressed according to these clerical critics in the style of the Salvation Army, with a cornet-a-piston and a big drum.

Typographically perfect, "The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York" presents the "Battle of Lake George," which event took place Sept. 8, 1755. All the contemporary maps showing the exact position of the contending forces have been faithfully reproduced, and, more than that, there is printed for the first time returns of the killed, wounded, and missing. It is proposed to erect a suitable monument in commemoration of this battle, and an artotype of this monument is shown. Subscriptions for this work may be sent to Frederick Clarkson, 45 William Street, New York.

In the coming Scribner, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler will have an article entitled "The New Library of Congress." The paper will be fully illustrated. In the same number will be produced portraits of du Maurier and Anthony Hope. Vierge, one of the most remarkable of illustrators, has made a frontispiece for the June number, taking a scene from Dumas's "Three Musketeers."

Carlyle's earliest writings were contributions to Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, and consisted of biographical notices. These papers are to be published by James Gowan & Son under the title of "Montaigne and Other Essays." These writings have never before this been issued in book form.

It may be remembered, in Dr. Donaldson Smith's volume on Africa, the difficulties he met with in the Galla country and how cleverly he disentangled himself from certain traps set for him by the Abyssinians. If the rumor be correct, the Bottego expedition recently sent into the same section of country by the Italian Government has been exterminated to the last man. Whether Menelik or Abyssinian treachery had a hand in it is not known. The whole situation is clearly told in Dr. Donaldson Smith's "Through Unknown African Countries," (Edmund Arnold, New York.)

Paul Lawrence Dunbar's "Lyrics of the Lowly," with Mr. Howells's capital introduction, is to be published by Chapman & Hall of London. May our English cousins appreciate Dunbar's clever verses, and as he is to lecture we trust he will be successful. To understand the dialect is not, however, so easy, but, then, Mr. Dunbar in his speech is precise and elegant, and so the contrast between the recital of his dialect verses and his ordinary talk will be the more effective.

It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling" is meeting with the success it deserved. It is even agreeable to one's honneur propre to know that in THE NEW YORK TIMES the distinguishing quality of this work was at once heralded. There never was in any recent work of fiction love passages so daintily and sweetly worked up, but these were only as asides in the book. It was the force of action in it, and a view of American politics which was absolutely truthful. There is, too, a good and sound Unknown African Countries," (Edward Arinculcates.

With the many discussions which the Raines law brings up, and the liquor question in New York, particular attention is called to Mr. John E. George's "The Saloon Question in Chicago," published by the Macmillan Company, under the auspices of the American Economic Association. To Mr. George's essay was awarded the Cushing Prize, offered for the best essay on the subject.

We again call attention to the merits of "The Great Round World and What Is Going On in It," and particular praise is due to Genie H. Rosenfeld, who, in making a summary of passing events, shews marked capability.

The Photographic Times of New York is a publication devoted to the interests of artistic and scientific photography. The illustrations in the May number are of surprising excellence. Mr. Gleeson White has an article in the number with the title "The Nude in Photography," and the pictures are as modest as they are charming. The photogravures in this paper are in the Alma Tadema manner, and were made by Count von Gloeden. The initial letter, an "A," in which the figure of a boy is placed, the letter itself being produced by handwork, is well worth the attention of our illustrators. We should place The Photographic Times among the leading publications treating of process work. It gives some idea of what vast strides the double art is sure to make in the immediate future.

Heine's tomb at Mont Martre is said to be in a deplorably neglected condition. A rusty iron wreath is the only tribute of respect to be seen there.

Mrs. Julia Davies, who died recently at Clifton at the advanced age of ninety-four, was probably the last survivor of the intimate friends of Charles Lamb. Her father was Joseph Hume, and in his house Lamb, Goodwin, and Hazlitt were the constant guests.

Mr. Miller Christy is to write a life of Joseph Strutt, (1749-1812,) who was the author of "Sports and Pastimes."

The new volume by Amos K. Fiske, the author of "Midnight Talks at the Club," "The Jewish Scriptures," and other works, is just ready from the house of Macmillan & Co. Its title is "The Myths of Israel: The Ancient Book of Genesis, with Analysis and Explanation of its Composition."

Little, Brown & Co. will publish George R. R. Rivers's historical romance, entitled "Captain Shays, a Populist of 1786," and also a new illustrated edition of Francis Parkman's Histories. This republication will be a remarkably fine one, with 120 photogravures, and with illustrations made by Howard Pyle, B. W. Clinedinst, de Thulstrup, Decost Smith, Remington, de Myrbach, and others.

As time passes, the acknowledgment of George Meredith's literary power waxes all the greater. The Messrs. Scribner's Sons are publishing a sumptuous and complete edition of this author's works. "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Evan Harrington," "Sandra Belloni," and "Vittoria" have already appeared, and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" will follow.

Henry Altemus of Philadelphia publishes Mrs. F. M. Kingsley's "Paul; a Herald of the Cross." The first edition was exhausted as soon as issued.

The announcements of books to be published this month by the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., are "Bird Life," by Frank M. Chapman; "Insect Life," by John H. Comstock; "In Joyful Russia," by John Logan, Jr.; "Pioneers of Evolution," by Edward Clodd; "The Third Violet," by Stephen Crane; "Some Masters of Lithography," by Atherton Curtis; "Ancient Greek Literature," by Gilbert Murray; "The Beautiful Miss Brooke," by Z. Z.; "His Fortunate Grace," by Mrs. G. Atherton; "A Galahad by the Greeks," by S. Levett-Yeats; "Manetta's Marriage," by W. E. Norris. The same house has in press, "Equality," by Edward Bellamy, of "Looking Backward" fame; and a new edition of the same author's "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process." The most recent publication is, "The Beginning of Art," by Prof. Ernst Grosse of Frieburg, which has for editor Prof. Frederick Starr.

In the May number of McClure's Magazine Rudyard Kipling's fine story, "Captains Courageous," comes to a close. Mr. Kipling introduces a negro cook. "He is represented as the descendant of Southern negroes, who had fled to the interior of Cape Breton and as reared to speak Gaelic." Some one found fault with this, not as to the negroes having found a refuge in Nova Scotia, but to the fact asserted of their speaking Gaelic. It is by no means likely that so observant a man as is Rudyard Kipling would make any blunders. Now comes the refutation that the author of "Captains Courageous" was in error. A correspondent writes to the editor of McClure's Magazine that he knew a negro cook on a trading schooner. "He not only spoke Gaelic, but could write in that language, and I had in my possession for some time verses of a Gaelic song written by this colored cook. From what I know of him, I could say that he was the cook so faithfully portrayed by the master hand of Kipling." There is nothing novel in the negro acquiring the language of his surroundings. Philadelphians remember that half a century ago there were many negroes born in Bucks County whose only language was German. One remarkable case came under the cognisance of the writer of this. A negro, born in Georgia, spoke and wrote Arabic. It was in slave days, and the man had acquired Arabic from his father, who probably came from the Soudan.

An interesting volume just added to Columbia University Library is a copy of the edition of Petrarch's Latin works published in Venice in 1501. This book is not especially rare, but the present copy has its initials in capitals throughout painted in colors, and is particularly interesting from the fact that it is one of the old volumes once chained, and has the old staple still attached to the original binding.

The New York University Library has recently received several important additions to its collection of law books. The largest gift is one of 1,400 volumes, given by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, being the law library of her late husband. It is particularly valuable in New York and English reports. Dean Clarence D. Ashley has also given about fifty law books, and Prof. Frank H. Sommer has contributed several volumes, two of which were formerly in the library of Chancellor Kent, and contain several notes in his own handwriting.

Mr. Hamlin Garland's "A Member of the Third House," has been translated and published in "La Revue de Paris," and has been a great success. "Wayside Courtships," Mr. Garland's new book, is to be published shortly by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

The Henry Clay Publishing Company of New York, announces "The Works of Henry Clay," with an introduction by the Hon Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The edition will consist of seven octavo volumes.

In the June Century, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard contributes an article on Queen Victoria, apropos of the coming jubilee celebration, and Florence Hayward "Queen Victoria's Coronation Roll."

The Century Company will have ready very shortly Bishop Potter's "The Scholar and the State." Also, a new edition of the "Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," and in this will be included Mr. Jefferson's poem "Shakespeare Versus Bacon."

Booksellers and the Tariff.

HARM THAT IS DONE THEM THROUGH PRIVILEGES THE LIBRARIANS HAVE.

The tariff on books now and for some time past has worked harm to the booksellers through the exemption from payment of the tariff made in favor of libraries and educational institutions. The Macmillan Company, of which George P. Brett is President, has this week forwarded to the Committee on Tariff Revision of the Senate the following letter on the subject:

Dear Sir—A good deal has been said in relation to the duty on books, but one side of the matter seems to have been neglected, that is, the booksellers' side. We believe that much injustice has been done by former tariff bills to this class, a very worthy class of our population, and it seems to us agents beneficial to the country in the spread of culture and general knowledge throughout both our small and large communities.

In the present law and for some time past there have been legal exemptions from the collection of a tariff on books in favor of libraries, educational institutions, and some of these, it is currently reported, have become regular smuggling agencies, importing free of duty not only for themselves, but for any friends who want to buy to the extent of their legal limit as to number, and in some cases without regard to that limit. The exempted institutions, which furnish naturally a large proportion of the book business of the country, can import through the booksellers, but, for whatever reason, nearly all have found it wise to avoid the booksellers, and that to such an extent as greatly to undermine the bookselling business of the country. This is a process the reverse of protection, and in large measure the reverse of revenue yielding. All this time the honest, intelligent public is being doubly wronged, first by being heavily taxed for knowledge, and secondly by being discriminated against through juggling with the exemption process.

What is the best solution of the difficulty, and what can be done to mitigate the real distress which all this entails on the booksellers, is not, of course, for us to determine, but we are anxious that some remedy should be found, if possible, either by doing away with the exemptions and continuing the present rate of duty, which, as, perhaps, has been stated, might work an injustice to educational institutions, or in making the duty on books so low that there need be no exemptions at all under the law.

Noteworthy Features

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

of the

New York Times

of

SUNDAY, MAY 23,

will be especially attractive.

The frontispiece will be a full-page portrait in half-tone of

ROBERT BONNER

the well-known publisher and lover of horses. The portrait will be accompanied by an interesting sketch of his life.

HARVARD HOUSE

The home of the Harvard Alumni of New York and vicinity, at 27 West Forty-fourth Street, is the subject of full-page illustrations and portraits, with its history interestingly related. Interior views of the clubhouse and portraits of the President, James C. Carter; Walter Alexander, Secretary; Henry S. Van Duzer, George H. Adams, Chairman of the House Committee, and T. Frank Brownell, Chairman of the Committee of Literature and Art.

RARE DUTCH PAINTINGS

The forthcoming sale in Amsterdam of famous old paintings is attracting the attention of the artistic world. Seven of the best examples of these paintings, appropriately grouped and fully described, will be presented in the Magazine Supplement next Sunday.

UNITED STATES NAVY

No. 2 of the series of illustrated articles by Mr. W. J. Henderson. This week's article presents admirable pictures of the cutlass drill of the crew of the Massachusetts.

Portraits of the famous philanthropists,

Baron Maurice De Hirsch

and the

Baroness De Hirsch.

WILLIAM M. THACKERAY

The haunts and homes of this great novelist will be adequately described and illustrated, together with a review of "Greek Art on Greek Soil," by Prof. Hoppin; "The Life of Charles II.," and "The More Abundant Life," by Phillips Brooks, accompanied by a number of portraits.

AN AMERICAN VENICE

Henry O. Havemeyer's remarkable project of establishing a second Venice upon the shores of the Great South Bay is liberally illustrated and described.

FAMILIAR SCENES ABOUT NEW YORK

A number of interesting pictures of life in and about the great metropolis.

FRANK R. STOCKTON

The home of this great American novelist near Morristown, N. J., is properly described and illustrated. An excellent portrait of Mr. Stockton and half-tone pictures of the interior of his home accompany the sketch.

ENJOYABLE CYCLING TOURS

Mr. J. B. Townsend gives plans for an admirable trip to Tuxedo, &c., with a map of the road, all fully illustrated.

THE THEATRES

In the theatrical department Mr. E. A. Dithmar will present an interesting review of the week's productions and current attractions. There will be pictures of George W. Lederer of the Casino, Jerome Sykes, and Marguerite Sylva, who will appear in "A Round of Pleasure"; Miss Virginia Earl as Dora Wemyss in "The Circus Girl," and two excellent productions of scenes from this attraction will be presented.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

"The Wizard of the Nile" at Terrace Garden, liberally illustrated, will be one of the leading features of the musical department. Reproductions of scenes and portraits of the principals.

Besides the features of the Illustrated Magazine, there will be an unusual number of attractions in the main portion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, including Harold Frederic's able review of the European situation, William Drysdale's description of his wanderings in London, chat from Berlin and other European centres, and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."